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Southeast Asia Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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BUSINESS COUNCIL CALLS FOR DEFICIT UNDER \$7000 MILLION

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 21 May 84 p 3

[Article by Don Kirkwood]

[Text]

THE Federal Government should make every effort to ensure the 1984-85 Budget deficit is less than \$7000 million, the Business Council of Australia says in its latest bulletin.

The council is in favor of a \$5000 million deficit, despite last week's acceptance by business members of the Economic Planning Advisory Council of the Federal Government's estimate of a \$7000 million deficit.

The Treasurer, Mr Keating, said a deficit as low as \$5000 million to \$6000 million was out of the question.

Nevertheless, the business council said yesterday a positive scaling back of government involvement in the economy in 1984-85 was required for both long- and short-term reasons.

"There are longer term imperatives associated with the need to reduce the rate of

growth of government debt and the burden of interest payments on future budgets," it said.

"Federal debt interest payments alone in 1984-85 are estimated to rise 25.2 per cent to \$5,500 million.

"A lower government deficit means lower interest rates, less inflation, and a lower exchange rate than would otherwise be the case - all of which increases the incentive for private sector expansion and job creation - and a serious attempt to reduce the secular public debt.

"All these factors will have a positive effect on business confidence and the future of the economy."

The council noted that a revival of business demand would be required to ensure the partial economic recovery of 1983-84 developed into a phase of sustained growth.

Investment in new plant and equipment had not picked up, although the council said investment was typically a lagging element in recovery.

"This, together with the severity of the recent recession and its effects on business profits and confidence and the depressed outlook for mineral exports, explains much of the current low level of private investment."

The council said there were three policy imperatives for 1984-85.

The first was to reduce the public sector deficit significantly, at federal, state and local government levels.

The second was to exert pressure to reduce interest rates and the third was to reduce the rate in the growth of money supply to bear down on inflation.

The council suggested a figure of 10 per cent in 1984-85 money supply growth.

"The period of recovery always contains a danger of price and cost increases beginning to rise more rapidly once again. History has repeatedly shown that in such periods prices and incomes policies alone are inadequate to contain inflationary pressures."

ALP NATIONAL EXECUTIVE TILTS TO CENTER

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 21 May 84 p 3

[Text]

The power balance in the ALP National Executive has shifted nearer the centre following a weekend meeting of the Tasmanian State Council.

The election of Senator Michael Tate, a supporter of the new Centre Left, to the powerful national body has given the centrists a new voice.

The Centre Left emerged early this year at a meeting in Adelaide and has been identified with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden.

Senator Tate and the former Tasmanian ALP President Mr Leo Brown ousted the former delegates, Mr John Butler and Mr Jim Simmonds.

According to a party source, Mr Butler and Mr Simmonds had voted with the Left on all issues except uranium.

Mr Brown is regarded as a member of the traditional Left.

Federal sources saw Senator Tate's election to the National Executive as an important demonstration that the centrists were gathering strength.

However, members of the traditional Left said they believed the faction still had firm control of the party in Tasmania.

Senator Tate said his election showed that acceptance of the group had filtered down to branch level.

The left-wing's Mr John Devereux was returned to the presidency, defeating the Centre-Left's Mrs Anne O'Byrne.

Mrs O'Byrne, wife of the former long-serving Senator Justin O'Byrne, became the senior vice-president.

INTERNATIONAL BROKER BERATES AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT IMAGE

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 26-27 May 84 p 23

[Article by Tim Allerton]

[Text]

A MAJOR international stockbroker has warned its clients that Australia should be treated "like any other Third World country" when it comes to investment.

The assessment by the British-based broker, Rowe & Pitman, is a slap in the face for the Hawke Government, which is trying to improve Australia's investment image in Europe, the US and Asia.

Rowe & Pitman is one of the top broking firms in London with offices in the US, South Africa, Hong Kong and Japan.

The broker said in a letter to clients: "Faced by a Government which is essentially hostile to resource development and innately contemptuous of private enterprise, perhaps it would be better to leave investments in Australia to the international institutions just like any other Third World country."

Clients were advised to "look out for the companies whose projects are in States which are marginal politically, and then go in for some sophisticated political analysis as to whether this will in fact favor the project".

To add salt to the wounds, the letter said clients should not always invest in companies which had the best profit potential.

"If the employment-generating projects are not very rewarding, don't invest. And perhaps that's the best solution of all," the letter said.

Rowe & Pitman said the Government had disregarded

profitability of industries, retained an omniscient attitude to markets and applied "primitive economics" to the development of industries - in particular uranium mining.

It pointed out that it did not matter to the Hawke Government that capital might be lost or diverted from its best use in the economy.

"This primitive case-by-case approach to the problem of employment would be appropriate to one of the less sophisticated Third World countries," the broker said.

Meanwhile, the Australian sharemarkets yesterday responded to fears about the US banking crisis, sending share prices plunging.

Difficulties

Since May 14, when the crisis confidence began, more than \$4800 million has been wiped off Australian share values.

The Australian sharemarket has hit its lowest level for more than six months as rumors spread that the fourth largest US banking group, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, was in financial difficulties.

Share prices have collapsed in London, causing the biggest fall in more than 10 years.

In Australia, investors sold out of industrials with a suddenness that caught most brokers by surprise.

The all ordinaries index fell 14.5 points yesterday, about 50 points over the last week, creating a situation that was causing fears among brokers.

The banking and finance index fell 30 points to 1012.8 in

one of its largest falls in history.

The all industrials stock index fell a dramatic 20.1 points to 928.8, while the minerals and metals index fared better, suffering only a 7.9 point fall to 449.9.

In another section of its letter, referring to Australia's uranium industry, Rowe & Pitman said the Koongarra and Jabiluka uranium projects were the most likely to be developed first, when judged on a competitive basis, if markets and prices improved.

But Roxby Downs had been chosen above the rest of the projects because of its political significance in retaining the present South Australian Labor Government and the Federal Government's omniscient attitude about world uranium markets.

Rowe & Pitman said that at current prices for base metals and for precious metals, and uranium spot prices, "Roxby looks quite shaky".

"Even with yellowcake of \$US36 a pound, it does not appear capable of generating really comfortable returns. This accords with the position of Koongarra and Jabiluka as two of the lowest cost uranium mines in the world."

The broker said the Government was preoccupied with employment levels, commenting: "Of course, labor intensity and low profitability very often are correlated."

It claimed the Federal Government had control over exports which it could use "arbitrarily and without any basic principles applying".

GULF CRISIS MAY BENEFIT LOCAL OIL PRODUCERS

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 21 May 84 p 13

[Commentary by Melbourne Finance Editor Don Kirkwood]

[Text]

UNDOUBTEDLY the most important developments on the business front last week were those affecting the oil industry.

They have both domestic and international aspects: the bombing of supertankers in the Persian Gulf and the consequent threat to 20 per cent of the Western world's oil supply, the evulsion of a Federal Government resources rent tax and further rationalisation in the downstream Australian oil industry.

The impact of the Middle Eastern crisis could be more important for Australia's oil producers than it might seem at first sight.

On a general level, world spot oil prices are rising and, should this trend be sustained, Australian producers - for both the domestic and export markets - would be more profitable.

More particularly, Japan takes two million barrels of crude oil a day from the Persian Gulf countries - a dependence which is dangerous.

That has been proved twice in the past 11 years, during the OPEC-sponsored price hikes of 1973 and 1978.

As a result, Japan has moved to lessen its dependence on oil as a fuel and has switched to coal, wherever it can.

But in some vital industries that is simply not an available alternative, transport being the most important of them.

So the present world crisis represents an opportunity for Australian oil producers who are now allowed to export oil surplus to local requirements.

There is, of course, no way at present that Australia could supply Japan with a significant proportion of the oil it imports from the Middle East.

Local production is running at more than 500,000 barrels a day, of which about 440,000 barrels is consumed locally.

Australian total demand is considerably higher than that, at 570,000 barrels a day, but the difference comprises heavy crudes that are not produced in this country.

Nevertheless, there is a sizeable quantity of oil available for export, which will rise dramatically when the Jabiru field comes on stream at the end of next year, all going to plan.

Jabiru and smaller fields will boost Australian production to more than 600,000 barrels a day.

Domestic demand is certainly not going to rise fast enough to absorb more than three-quarters of it, so there could be 150,000 barrels a day available for export worth at about \$1650 million a year.

It seems there would be practically no doubt this oil could easily be sold, for while the Middle East has vast unused capacity, its instability will work against it.

And such a certainty will give the Australian exploration companies

a strong fillip, despite the introduction of the resources rent tax from July 1.

Disincentive

The resources rent tax has been vigorously opposed by the oil industry on the grounds that, being a "super-tax" it is a disincentive to exploration, especially for fields of intermediate size.

But it was always difficult for the industry to oppose such a tax perse.

All the international oil companies operate under various tax regimes around the world that amount to a super-tax on oil.

And some Australian companies, notably The Broken Hill Proprietary Co Ltd, CSR Ltd and Ampol Exploration Ltd, have entered into exploration arrangements overseas that will impose a super-tax if they discover oil in sufficiently large quantities.

It could be argued that the limit at which the tax becomes effective in Australia — about 8600 barrels a day — is too low.

But for the oil producers the events of the last week have, on balance, not all been pessimistic.

It is the downstream oil industry in Australia that has faced the gravest challenges of all in recent times.

The industry was geared in the 1970s for continued real growth in demand for its products — like the industry worldwide, OPEC put an end to that.

World demand fell for four years in a row from 1979 and it was expected to rise about 2.4 per cent this year.

Australia has followed this general trend, as energy users diversify their raw materials sources, particularly to steaming coal.

That has accelerated a rationalisation of the refining and distribu-

tion industry in Australia.

The number of companies in the field has fallen from nine to six, with last week's approval by Federal Treasurer Paul Keating of BP Australia's \$250 million bid for Amoco Australia.

Ampol Ltd has already absorbed Total Australia and Caltex has taken over Golden Fleece.

The industry remains in a parlous state, with three of the six downstream groups — BP, Mobil and Caltex — reporting horrific losses last year.

This trend is international — Shell Australia noted earlier this year that between 30 and 40 per cent of world primary distillation capacity was surplus, and much of it was unlikely to be used again.

Uncertainty

That is reflected in the closure of BP's refinery at Westernport and uncertainty surrounding the future of other Australian refineries.

Apart from the overall fall in demand, another very serious problem has emerged which has compounded the problems facing refiners.

"As a result of these changing patterns of demand, the product yield from hydroskimming refineries (refineries with atmospheric distilling, reforming and hydro-treating plants) no longer corresponded to the demand for products in many markets around the world," Shell noted.

"This was the case particularly in the industrialised countries, where demand for residual fuel fell sharply but gasoline and middle distillates demand for transportation remained relatively buoyant.

"In the US demand for residual fuel fell from about 16 per cent of the barrel in 1978 to 11 per cent in 1982.

STOCKMARKET DIVE PROMPTS REAPPRAISAL OF HAWKE

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 23 May 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Second Thoughts on Hawke Strategy"]

[Text]

THE 24-point fall in average share prices in two days is a clear warning that the economic recovery is in trouble. Though the bail-out of the failing Continental Illinois bank in the United States by the monetary authorities, and the tension in the Persian Gulf have sent jitters through overseas share markets as well, there has also been a reappraisal here of the Hawke Government's economic strategy.

The difficulties of Continental Illinois have provided a reminder that the international debt crisis is far from solved, while rising interest rates are likely to worsen the problem. Even so the reaction of the monetary authorities in the US suggests that no bank there will be allowed to go to the wall, however imprudent its loans. Whatever reservations can be raised, they should not be pulling down the value of Australian shares.

Normally we could have expected concern about oil supplies would automatically stimulate investment in Australian resource stocks, pulling the dollar up in the process. Instead, oil and gas shares fell an average 33.5 points and the dollar is still weak. The disappointing news about Jabiru is not sufficient for such a fall.

Since the share market was one of the first indicators of the recovery last year, its fall now is an ominous sign of what might be in store.

The reversal from recession to impressive growth for the moment cannot disguise the economy's lack of strength. About one-half of the expected 10 per cent increase in Gross National Product in the year to the June quarter will be due, both directly and indirectly, to the breaking of the drought.

Much of the remaining increase has been in housing. It is crucial that the confidence of consumers to spend and businesses to invest be built up by the Government if the recovery is not to be confined to the farm and the home. The share market is demonstrating that confidence does not exist.

Despite its popularity, the Government has failed to boost confidence in our economic prospects. Retail sales still flag, and business shows no inclination to invest. On the contrary, investment is expected to fall even more as the year progresses.

It is clear the ACTU is in no way committed to a drop in labor costs to help recovery. Even though the proceeds from indexation are

expected to decline, the ACTU is talking about a superannuation push next year and many unions are looking at increased allowances of one sort or another to keep up monetary benefits to their members. There is also concern at the failure of the Government or the ACTU to stand up to the building unions.

Low commodity prices, and the prospect of another large Budget deficit pushing up interest rates, are sapping business confidence, while consumers are understandably concerned about their jobs under present cost pressures.

The share market has sounded its warning: it is now up to the Government to examine why people are not spending or investing.

CSO: 4200/826

AIRCRAFT PURCHASE 'DISTORTING WHOLE DEFENSE BUDGET'

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 23 May 84 p 7

[Article by Ruth Young]

[Text]

COSTS of the RAAF's new F/A-18 Hornet fighter are likely to soar from \$35 million to more than \$50 million an aircraft, according to reports in Canberra this week.

While the F/A-18 is undoubtedly an aircraft of great promise, its purchase is distorting the whole defence budget. It has destroyed the Fleet Air Arm, emasculated the Navy and imposed severe limitations on the operational capability of the Army.

Now the cost is affecting the Air Force itself. Informed sources believe the service has been trying to hide the add-on costs necessary to bring the aircraft into operation.

As it is, the F/A-18 will come into use without the multipliers such as inflight refuelling tankers and airborne early-warning aircraft needed to allow it to meet its full potential.

In addition, the Air Force still lacks an operational air defence network and the planned ring of northern bases and airfield defences needed to give the 75 new aircraft the mobility and range to meet their ever-growing role.

Because of this lack of support few within Defence believe the RAAF will be able to fulfil its role of air defence, let alone the tasks of over-sea strike deterrent, ground attack and the newly acquired role of fleet protection.

As a result, many Air Force personnel are expressing concern over the RAAF holding the stakes for what is emerging as one of the biggest gambles ever taken in Australia's defence.

This gamble is based on the deterrent value of the F/A-18 and its pre-eminence in all of these roles against any potential enemy within the region.

However, the lack of operational back-up crews, operational support systems and anything more than first-line missiles is sure to cause widespread doubts even within the RAAF as to whether it can meet the challenge and even whether the right decision was made.

When the new Labor Government reviewed the F/A-18 contract it was shocked at the cost and what many saw as loose thinking in the purchase. It considered either cancelling the order or cutting back on the number, but this was found to be uneconomical. Now we are too far down the track to take either action, and the program could end up costing two or three times the original estimate.

Many were wary of the decision at the time, questioning the makers' claims that the complex and then untried aircraft could be purchased for only 10 per cent more than its rival the F-16.

Critics point to the fact that if the Air Force had not been so keen on the F/A-18 we could now be equipped with four squadrons of F-15s — still regarded by many in the United States Air Force as a superior aircraft — with full operational back-up, plus a special task ground attack aircraft and still have retained the Fleet Air Arm.

As it is, we look like being on the end of another F111-style, open-ended, "off the drawing board" purchase, but this time with far-reaching repercussions for our sea and land defences.

We will also have an orphan aircraft in the Pacific as other countries such as Korea, Thailand, Singapore and possibly even Indonesia order the much cheaper F-16 and use the change to buy airborne early-warning aircraft, without which even the most sophisticated fighter force is not really viable.

Gamble

The hard fact remains that the future operational capability of both the Army and the Navy have been put at risk in support of the major gamble being taken on the deterrent value posed by the F/A-18.

The whole situation is an indictment of the central defence planning system which has been forced to cut back or delay almost every other project to meet the ever-growing costs of this one weapons system.

The Army and Navy are in near revolt over these latest costings as they see their services being cut to the bone in support of policies that are gambling the future defence of Australia on the capabilities of a single over-committed and under-supported weapons system.

CSO: 4200/826

ACTU STUDIES BUDGET, INDUSTRIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 21 May 84 p 3

[Article by labor correspondent Brendan Donohoe]

[Text]

THE ACTU will today begin formulating a strategy to steer the union movement through Budget negotiations with the Government and changes to the nation's industrial relations system.

The ACTU interstate executive, meeting in Melbourne all week, will discuss reports from union leaders involved in discussions with federal ministers on changes to the taxation and welfare system.

The executive will also finalise the ACTU submission to the Government's Hancock inquiry into industrial relations. With submissions by the president of the Arbitration Commission, Sir John Moore, and employer groups, the ACTU submission will carry enormous weight in influencing changes to the industrial system.

Although estimates of between \$2.50 and \$10 in tax cuts have been circulating in pre-Budget lobbying, the secretary of the ACTU, Mr Bill Kelty, said yesterday the unions were yet to make any claims.

He said the ACTU was being careful to ensure its proposed changes in the Budget balanced with the Government's policies.

"We haven't made actual claims yet," he said. "We are trying to be rational and responsible."

The executive will examine

what claims can be made to benefit low-to-middle-income earners and those on welfare and pension benefits.

Mr Kelty would not expand on the ACTU's Hancock submission but said there would be some changes to the current system proposed in it.

Demarcation

Other key issues to be discussed by the executive include:

DEMARCATION rows in the building industry involving the Builders Laborers Federation and other unions.

PROBLEMS with building unions gaining the 4.1 per cent national wage rise for its federal award members because of some opposition to an employer-funded superannuation scheme in the industry.

INDUSTRY policy — the executive will be addressed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce, Senator Button.

THE inevitable affiliation to the ACTU by five State public service unions.

Building union reports on demarcation rows could provide the most heated discussion of the executive's week.

The Building Workers Industrial Union, Federated Ironworkers Association and Australian Workers Union will submit reports on the BLF's industrial tactics, and the BLF is expected to follow suit.

ACTU 'REDEFINES' OPPOSITION TO URANIUM INDUSTRY

No Consensus on Mining, Export

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 25 May 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by labor correspondent Brendan Donohoe]

[Text] The ACTU executive yesterday redefined its opposition to the uranium industry and set back the anti-uranium campaign of the ALP's left wing in the run-up to the party's July national conference.

The executive decided the union movement will concentrate on nuclear weapons, the risk of nuclear war, waste disposal problems, health and nuclear power in Australia--and maintain only a principled stand against mining and exportation.

The executive admitted the new priorities were the only ones the ACTU could reach consensus on as a number of unions are committed to working in the industry and breaching the ACTU congress's official policy of total opposition to uranium.

The 1979 congress policy could not be changed by the executive under ACTU rules, but the executive said the union movement had adjusted its priorities and realised uranium mining in Australia would be expanded by the Hawke Government.

The ACTU's new priorities are almost certain to be used by pro-uranium supporters at the ALP's national conference.

An ACTU executive resolution issued in Melbourne reaffirms previous decisions against uranium mining and exportation but also contains the influence of Hawke supporters in adjusting priorities under the umbrella of "consensus."

"The ACTU generally remains committed to its opposition to uranium mining and export," the resolution reads, with the word "generally" being a significant shift.

"However, in order to most effectively wage such opposition the ACTU believes that we should concentrate on those issues about which the maximum degree of consensus in the trade union movement can be obtained."

The ACTU will therefore concentrate nationally and internationally on achieving maximum pressure on the issues of nuclear weapons, waste, health and nuclear power in Australia.

The resolution appeared to dishearten the ACTU president, Mr Cliff Dolan, a staunch anti-uranium campaigner, who indicated the resolution was connected to the ALP national conference.

He said the resolution was not a watering down of the ACTU's policy and he maintained the resolution's theme of achieving consensus among unions.

"It is no secret that there are great divisions in regard of policy," Mr Dolan said.

He rejected that the executive had glossed over the hard issues of mining and exportation and instead chosen to give priority to the "motherhood" issues surrounding the industry, such as nuclear war.

Federal left-wing and other anti-uranium MPs yesterday reacted with disappointment to the ACTU executive decision and admitted it would severely damage the anti-uranium cause at the ALP federal conference in July.

However, one source pointed out the anti-uranium sectors of the ALP have already recognised reality" and realised they did not have the numbers to prevent watering down of party policy.

The announcement of the resolution at the last ACTU executive meeting before the conference was "obviously" timed for the July conference, the source said.

Another MP reacted: "I would be very surprised given the attitude of the ACTU.

"If the change has gone through I would be very disappointed."

ACTU Denies Backdown

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 26 May 84 p 7

[Article by Jack Taylor, Industrial Reporter]

[Text]

ACTU leaders yesterday rejected suggestions that they had in any way softened their opposition to the uranium industry or that there is anything new about their recognition of the divisions among unions on the subject.

An ACTU executive resolution passed unanimously on Thursday was

interpreted in some reports yesterday as a retreat from the ACTU's hard-line opposition to the mining and export of uranium, which most executives say was a surprising interpretation and quite wrong.

The fact that this hard-line opposition has never been a unanimous position either among the executive or among

the uranium industry unions has been widely recognised and publicised, almost since the ACTU congress adopted the policy in 1979.

But if the resolution is interpreted by supporters of uranium mining at the ALP national conference in July as meaning a back-off by the ACTU, then there are those who will vigorously point out that it means no such thing.

The resolution, which declared that the ACTU generally remained committed to its opposition to uranium mining and export, added: "However, in order to most effectively wage such opposition the ACTU believes that we should concentrate on those issues about which the maximum degree of consensus ... can be achieved." These issues, it pointed out, include the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the increased risk of nuclear war, the problems of nuclear waste and occupational health hazards, and the use of nuclear power.

The statement was viewed in some quarters as a rebuff for Mr Dolan, who is the union movement's most passion-

ate opponent of the uranium industry.

Yet the debate on the issue by the executive was mild, and if there was any winner at all it was Mr Dolan, because the resolution was adopted unanimously after he objected to and succeeded in having deleted the one sentence which might justifiably have been construed as a softening of the ACTU's position.

The deleted sentence, which is understood to have been supported by the ACTU secretary, Mr Bill Kelty, said that no further industrial action should be taken to stop uranium shipments pending next year's ACTU congress.

Mr Dolan, asked on Thursday if the ACTU resolution meant that the unions involved in the industry were entitled to continue, he replied: "Not in any way, shape or form. They are in breach of ACTU policy, they know it and the ACTU knows it."

The story was reported on numerous radio and television stations and virtually every daily newspaper in Australia, with the exception of *The Sydney Morning Herald*.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH JAPAN DESCRIBED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 1 Jun 84 pp 7, 8

[Text] Indonesia and Japan enjoy a very close relationship in the supply and demand of energy, and it is no exaggeration to say that this relationship is indispensable to the economic growth of both countries. This was stated by Japan's Ambassador to Indonesia Toshio Yamasaki in his written address read out by Minister J. Nakamura of the Embassy of Japan at the 13th Annual Convention of the Indonesian Petroleum Association here Wednesday.

He pointed out that oil and LNG were crucial commodities to the Indonesian economy, representing around 80 percent of the Indonesian exports and 60 percent of the national revenue. About 47 percent of Indonesia's oil goes to Japan and the total production of Indonesia's LNG is directed to Japan, he continued.

At the same time, oil imports to Japan from Indonesia are essential to the Japanese economy especially when "we think of the necessity of diversification of energy supply and the reliability of Indonesia as a stable source of supply, both politically and economically." In today's world, the importance of reliability of supply cannot be overestimated, Yamasaki said.

In 1983, 14 percent of Japan's oil imports came from Indonesia, while in the same year 70 percent of Japan's oil imports came from the Middle East and 65 percent was passing through the Hormuz Straits.

As for LNG, the ambassador stressed the decisive role of the two countries in the world LNG trade. In 1982 Japan shared 68 percent of world LNG transactions as a buyer, while Indonesia occupied 36 percent as a seller. On the bilateral basis, Indonesia's whole LNG production is directed to Japan and in 1983 this represented 52 percent of Japan's imports of LNG.

Indonesia has often stressed the desire to a 15-percent share of Japan's oil market. Although it is essentially a matter for the private sector and market forces, the Japanese Government has repeatedly called upon the private sector to pay full attention to the Indonesian request, taking full note of the importance of oil exports for this country, he explained.

With regard to cooperation in the oil sector, Japan has been cooperating in various ways through both the governmental and private channels. Among others, there are D/D transactions through Far East Oil Trading Co. Ltd. and Japan-Indonesia Oil Co., Ltd., Yamasaki pointed out.

As for the voluntary participation of the Japanese corporations in exploration and development projects, many projects are being implemented by enterprises such as INPEX (Indonesian Petroleum Co. Ltd.) under the existing production sharing basis. The Japanese Government has been financially and technically supporting these Japanese entrepreneurs through JNOC (Japan National Oil Corporation) which was established by the government.

In order to increase the share of the Japanese involvement and to cooperate in strengthening exploration and development activities in Indonesia, the Japanese Government is prepared to intensify its cooperation in these areas as long as conditions for participation are suitably attractive, he said.

As for the development and export of LNG, he continued, Japan has also been contributing a great deal by providing various kinds of equipment and by financing to the tune of US\$3 billion including 56 billion yen of concessional loans.

Non-oil-and-gas Development

The Japanese dependency on the primary energy supply of the Indonesian energy resources as a whole, including oil-substituting energy, is estimated to be 12 percent in 1983, according to Yamasaki.

In this area of non-oil-and-gas development, Japan has been extending various kinds of cooperation to Indonesia. With regard to coal, the Japanese side extended cooperation to projects such as Ombilin and East Kalimantan projects as well as the gasification projects to Bangko lignite, for which the Japanese Government is ready to extend 1 billion yen. In other areas, the Japanese Government has also pledged a grant aid for a R&D centre of biomass energy to the amount of 1.6 billion yen; that centre has just begun operating. Cooperation with a project of photovoltaic generating cell has been newly committed by the Japanese Government.

He also mentioned the possibility of establishing cooperation in geothermal as well as mini, small and medium scale hydroelectric power generation projects in Indonesia. Especially concerning the development of hydropower generation, Japan has cooperated in a variety of ways throughout Indonesia.

So far about 30 percent of total Japanese concessional "Yen Loans" extended to Indonesia have been allocated to the field of electricity. Some examples in this area are Karangates Dam and Power Plant in East Java (11 billion yen), Asahan Hydroelectric Dam and Power Plant in North Sumatra (62 billion yen), Saguling Project in West Java (33 billion yen), and Bakaru project in South Sulawesi (33 billion yen), he pointed out.

"Fully recognizing the hopes on Indonesia's side, I would like to state that Japan is very willing to continue further cooperation in the development of non-oil-and-gas energy resources in Indonesia," he said.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JAPAN STRENGTHENED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 6 Jun 84 p 7

[Text] At the 27th IGGI meeting held at The Hague on June 4 and 5, the Government of Japan declared its intention to further promote its economic assistance to Indonesia for FY 1984. The Government of Japan pledged a concessional loan for FY 1984 up to the amount of 71.6 billion yen (approximately equivalent to 286.4 billion rupiah) which represents 6.1 percent increase over the previous year's commitment amounting to 67.5 billion yen.

The terms and conditions of the loan are 3.5 percent interest rate per annum with 30 years repayment period including 10-year grace period.

This pledge is the clear manifestation of the best efforts of the Government of Japan in spite of the very tight fiscal situation.

This package covers 17 development projects including the following main projects:

- (1) Lower Jeneberang River urgent flood control.
- (2) Madiun River urgent flood control.
- (3) Brantas middle reaches river improvement (II).
- (4) Cawang flyover construction.
- (5) East Java electric power transmission and distribution network (fourth stage).
- (6) Bakahuni-Merak ferry terminals extension.
- (7) Railway track rehabilitation between Semarang-Surabaya (phase IV).
- (8) Expansion of PCM junction network in Jakarta area.
- (9) Jakarta water supply development (immediate project of 2d stage).
- (10. Rice seed production and distribution.

In addition to above-mentioned concessional loan, Japan intends to maintain at least the same level of grant and as was committed during FY 1983 (8,062 million yen) and now Japan is studying each project requested by the Government of Indonesia.

As far as technical assistance is concerned, Indonesia has been the largest recipient of Japan's technical assistance, and Japan intends to continue to extend this type of assistance in a positive manner. In FY 1983 Japan accepted 352 trainees and dispatched 207 experts and 586 mission members. Japan extended the project type technical cooperation amounting to 2,969 million yen in FY 1982. (The amount of FY 1983 is now under calculation.)

CSO: 4200/837

EXPANSION OF FARMLAND IN WEST JAVA IN PELITA IV

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 6 Jun 84 p 7

[Text] For the expansion of farmland in the West Java province in Pelita IV (1984/95-1988/89), the West Java administration is planning to create new ricefields in various regencies.

New ricefields with simple irrigation systems will be opened in Pandegelang, Lebak, Bogor, Sukabumi, Cianjur, Bandung, Garut, Tasikmalaya, Ciamis, Kuningan, Majalengka, Sumedang, Bekasi and Tangerang. New ricefields with medium/small scale irrigation networks will be created in Sukabumi, Cianjur, Garut, Tasikmalaya, Ciamis, Sumedang and Tangerang. New farmland with special irrigation networks will be opened in Pandegelang, Sukabumi and Tasikmalaya.

The West Java administration will also step up the development of livestock breeding in the province through intensification programs in Pelita IV. The intensification of livestock breeding will also include the breeding of Garut sheep in Margawati and around the Saguling hydropower project, as well as the development of an artificial insemination centre in Lembang, the creation of poultry hatchery centre and the development of rabbit-breeding in Cisarua.

To boost the development of the fishery sub-sector, the West Java administration is planning to set up special fishery harbours in Pelabuhan Ratu and Kejawauan. The available fishery harbours in Karanghantu, Labuhan and Muarabinuangan will be developed. The development of the fishery sub-sector in the province will also include the development of fish-breeding in brackish water fish-ponds.

CSO: 4200/837

BRIEFS

225,000 WORKERS OVERSEAS--The Manpower Department is planning to manage the sending of 225,000 Indonesian workers to other countries to participate in working contracts to create foreign exchange earnings amounting to around US\$1,230 million in Pelita IV (1984/85-1988/89), the spokesman of the Manpower Department announced here recently. Besides Indonesia, ten other countries in Asia have also sent workers abroad for working contracts. Those countries include the Philippines, Thailand, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Turkey, India and Taiwan. Egypt is one of African countries sending workers abroad. According to the Population Report September-October 1983, money circulation from the sending of workers abroad from various countries in the world stood at US\$.24 billion in 1978, around half of which was from West Europe and the Middle East. The prospect for the sending of Indonesian workers to other countries is bright, viewed from among others the plan of the Mideast countries to reduce the number of foreign workers from non-Islamic countries, particularly for those dealing with services, such as household servants, nurses, doctors, hotel personnel and those working for slaughterhouses. [Text] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 6 Jun 84 p 8]

CSO: 4200/837

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON PRK LEADERS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jun 84 p 14

[Excerpt]

INDOCHINA-WATCHERS are now having second thoughts about the trip of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Indonesia and Australia earlier this year.

At that time they had gone along with the popular concept that Thach was trying to drive a wedge into ASEAN and at the same time get as much propaganda mileage as possible.

But a string of subsequent events does not conform to that view and now it is considered possible that Thach might have really been trying work out a peace formula for Kampuchea — naturally favourable to Hanoi.

One diplomat put it very succinctly: "When the Vietnamese invasion took place the Chinese leaders said that they would bleed Vietnam white and, if necessary, would wait for 10 years. Now, the half-way mark has been passed and Hanoi is wondering how to staunch the haemorrhage."

This new line of thinking in Hanoi, according to UN officials and diplomats who have spent varying periods of time in Hanoi and Phnom Penh, is based on events inside Vietnam, the problems of the Heng Samrin regime and the ability of the Khmer resistance troops to make deep-penetration strikes inside Kampuchea.

According to them, during the past year the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces have achieved some notable success, including improved internal organization, and greater cooperation and coordination in waging guerrilla war inside Kampuchea.

The resistance has also recruited additional forces and supporters inside Kampuchea and among new Khmer refugees driven to the border camps by Vietnamese policies and activities inside Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese, on the other hand, despite some small dry season successes, have neither gained any political ground nor seriously disrupted resistance activities for the monsoon season when conventional Vietnamese forces are at a disadvantage.

There appears to be a stalemate in western Kampuchea with the momentum swinging in favour of the resistance forces. The Sino-Vietnamese confrontation along the common border is a big bonus for the resistance forces.

Vietnam, meanwhile, has yet to address itself openly to the problems being generated within its own occupation army — desertions, defections, corruption and a general undermining of authority and ideological purity.

These factors are complicated by Hanoi 'abandoning' its own disabled veterans, including those injured in Kampuchea. Recently there were two demonstrations in Vietnam by disabled veterans calling into question the probability of continuing war as a result of the 'annexation' of Kampuchea.

The diplomats and the UN officials said that there is a tendency among the general population to question the wisdom of 'wasting' Vietnamese manpower, time, effort and resources in Kampuchea for "essentially worthless causes."

This is only part of the reason for the new line of thinking in Hanoi.

Perhaps equally important is that, despite the vise-like hold which the Vietnamese have on the Heng Samrin regime, the Phnom Penh leadership is divided within itself.

One group consists of persons who have always been pro-Vietnamese and are still supporting Vietnamese interests. For convenience they can be called the "Viet-Khmers."

The second are those, genuinely communist, but who rebelled against the Pol Pot regime and fled to Vietnam and they can be labelled "communist rebels."

Then comes a newcadre in Kampuchea in the post-invasion period of 1979 who are mainly opportunists seeking a better life and protection in the new order of things in Kampuchea. These "opportunists" had survived the extremes of Pol Pot's regime.

Another group is the "nationalists" who joined the Phnom Penh regime primarily to work for the reconstruction of Kampuchea after its devastation by Pol Pot.

The last of the splinter groups are the "technocrats" who are apolitical and prepared to work with any group other than the Khmer Rouge with the goal of a better Kampuchea. This group includes scientists, doctors, teachers and intellectuals suppressed during the Pol Pot era. Many of these have had foreign education and training.

The Viet-Khmers are more Vietnam-oriented than the ethnic Khmers since most have been associated with Vietnam for years. Some of them were even born in Vietnam and many others have spent years in that country. Most received political training from the Vietnamese and usually place Vietnam's higher than those of Kampuchea.

This group includes some prominent people like Pen Sovan, former secretary general of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. Born in southern Vietnam he also has the Vietnamese name of Huynh Cuong.

Another is Heng Samrin himself, President of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. He is the former political officer and commander of the Khmer Rouge 4th Division.

Say Photeang, who also belongs to this category, is vice chairman of the Council of State. He is an ethnic Thai and was involved in anti-French activities as far back as 1948. He was one of the 'regrouped' Khmers in Hanoi in 1954, returned to Kampuchea in 1970 and broke with Pol Pot in April, 1974.

Numerous others in the government are also associated with those mentioned above and were in Hanoi around 1954 and returned to Kampuchea in the early seventies.

Among the "Communist rebels," those who defected from Pol Pot, is Foreign Minister Hun Sen who was formerly regimental commander of the Khmer Rouge 11th Division.

With him in the group is Chae Sim, chairman of the National Council who was formerly secretary of the Ponhea-Krek district Communist Party. Several others in this group hold important positions and can trace back to the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party, founded in 1930 by Ho Chi Minh. Many of them had been cadres with the Viet Minh in its fight against French troops in the early fifties.

These two groups, the "Viet-Khmers" and the "Communist rebels" are the ones who, under Vietnamese tutelage, impose policies which discriminate against the Kampucheans themselves causing the flood of refugees.

The "opportunists" consist of both discontented Khmer Rouge and former officials of the Lon Nol regime. They have been given six months of training in Vietnam. They are, however, not trusted by the Vietnamese and hold only minor and unimportant posts in the Phnom Penh hierarchy.

These disparities are not so visible outside of Phnom Penh, according to those who have spent some time there.

There is an inherent Vietnamese distrust of all Khmers, even the "Viet-Khmers" since the Vietnamese feel that the occupation is running against the tide of Khmer nationalism.

The most important proof of this is that the most pro-Vietnamese of the "Viet-Khmers", Pen Sovan, was considered disloyal by the Vietnamese and he has quietly disappeared from the scene.

KHMER ROUGE RAIDS SAID TO ALIENATE POPULATION

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jun 84 p 4

[Text]

WHEN recently in Kampuchea, *Asian Wall Street Journal* correspondent Barry Wain could not travel much around the country. Siem Reap and Battambang were off-limits, he was told (it was in April), and he had to content himself with short trips near Phnom Penh. Still, it was most interesting.

On the way to Kompong Chnnan he passed the district capital Kompong Tralach. It is the second city of the province, a fairly large town. Discovering burned houses, he found the city had been occupied on February 13 by a large group of Khmer Rouge. They came at midnight, shooting at random — mostly in the air, since the local militia ran away and Vietnamese troops were absent — and stayed for one hour.

What is surprising is that the soldiers of the "National Army of Democratic Kampuchea" made no attempt to rally the local population. They did not kill anyone, but

snatched watches and other valuables from civilians. They also burned houses although they were asked not to do so.

At exactly the same time, a smaller band of Khmer Rouge occupied the village of Prey Khmer, about 24 km south of Kompong Tralach, in order to prevent Vietnamese reinforcements reaching the city. Both places are along the strategic Route No.5. Kompong Kralach is only 60 km from Phnom Penh.

While the story illustrates the progress made by the guerrillas during the past few months, it also raises some questions about what the Khmer Rouge are really trying to do in Kampuchea. By mistreating the local population, they only confirm the fear most Kampuchians still have of their former bloody rulers. But by being able to strike so close to Phnom Penh, they show how little the local authorities can do to ensure the safety of the population.

CSO: 4200/828

COLUMN NOTES U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Apr 84 p 2

["Talking Together" Column by S. Boua: "Reagan Is Not Popular In The New Election"]

[Text] On the last sunday of January Reagan appeared on television for about 5 minutes to disclose the secret that he had kept for many months. He said that he would again enter the presidential election which will be held in November. The truth is that this was nothing out of the ordinary and it did not surprise the viewers at all.

With smiles and familiar gestures as each time he had appeared in front of the camera, Reagan tried to explain that the American people still liked him because of his anticommunist policies.

Since then, big cars carrying [his] campaign picture have been travelling back and forth on different roads doing everything they can to get Reagan to control the White House once more; however, no one knows that this procedure conceals many things.

Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and leader of the opposing (Democratic) party stated that it was most embarrassing that Reagan, president of such a powerful country, worked only 3 to 3 1/2 hours each day. Everyone knows that Reagan likes to go to his ranch in California to meet his old friends, to spend time horseback riding and chasing cattle more than on his work.

Jimmy Carter also said that it would be a terrible thing if Reagan were to be re-elected.

The first one to criticize after Reagan made his television announcement that evening was Jimmy Carter's former vice president, Walter Mondale. He has been condemning Reagan as an enemy of arms control, a driving force in provoking war, as a person who is incapable of making any arms agreement, a person who turns peace into dangerous fire, and provokes and causes international relations to deteriorate.

Since Reagan entered office the American people have been concerned. The lines of people waiting to ask for food at distribution places are getting longer. On

the other hand, Reagan and his men have been gaining wealth at the expense of poor people's backs.

In the history of American presidents it is said that Reagan receives the most guests. In the 3-year period that he has been in office he has invited 222,758 guests to dine at the White House. Thus [this expense] along with military expenses has increased the national debt and it has now become a 200 billion dollar deficit for the government.

Furthermore, there are many other things such as in foreign policy where Reagan has been a savage commander, e.g., the invasion of Grenada, the threat to Central America, the deployment of cruise missiles in Western Europe, interference in the Middle East, and the destruction of the desire for peace and easing tensions for other countries.

How could reagan dare to say he "still enjoys great popularity?"

9884

CS0: 4206/121

CHAMPASSAK DISTRICT SECURITY IMPROVEMENT, RESOLUTION 51 NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Ketmeuang: "Soukhouma District In Its New Step"]

[Excerpts] Soukhouma, one of ten districts under Champassak Province, has been a revolutionary base district in the two struggles against the French and American imperialist invaders. The people in Soukhouma District have always had a heritage of solidarity, patriotism, diligence in work, and confidence in the policies of the party. Its border adjoins the PRK and Thailand. The enemies have never let go of their hopes to dismantle the base of the revolution in this locality.

After the nation was completely liberated the enemies have been using every means to dismantle the political base and destroy the confidence of the people in the policies of the party, to propagandize and slander in every matter, to use psychological warfare, spies, and bribery, and to use many different nonviolent techniques to overthrow the revolutionary administrative committee. However, the party and the administrative committee as well as the people of all classes and ethnic groups in this district have absorbed and effectively carried out the party's policies on national defense and security, and resolution 51 of the Party Central Committee Politburo on turning to the base in order to focus on mobilizing the people, promoting production and raising the standard of living, participating in fighting against the enemies, maintaining peace, constructing the political base, etc. As a result, there is peace and security in every region, locality, and production base throughout the district.

Having been through the revolution in the years past and having participated in national defense and in stabilizing their locality, the party and administrative committees of Soukhouma District have also attentively supported agricultural production, improved and constructed agricultural co-ops, and other tasks. They were able to screen out outstanding people to be trained as a source of energy in improving and expanding the relationship of the base-level organizations, e.g., cantons, village-level administrative committees, guerrilla units, the youth union, women's associations, etc.

Now agricultural production and the improvement of agricultural co-ops in relation to intensive agriculture have been expanded and are fairly effective. This was demonstrated in agricultural co-op conversion which increased 10

units when compared with that in 1981. Now there is a total of 38 agricultural co-ops throughout Soukhouma District. The families that belong to the agricultural co-ops make up 25.06 percent of the population. The co-op members have decided to gather [money] and transfer it to the right of collective mastery, [along with] 1,574 hectares of ricefields, 694 cattle, and a number of production tools.

On this basis most of Soukhouma District has been able to become self-sufficient in terms of food supply, and also participates effectively in its duty to the government.

All these results are the basic lessons of Soukhouma District. These results demonstrate that when there is peace in the base the living of the people gradually improves. As a result, the people have increased their confidence toward the correct policies of the party and they participate in defending and making the new regime and also Soukhouma District stronger in every way.

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CSO: 4206/121

SAVINGS DEPOSITS NEEDED TO BUILD ECONOMY

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Ch Chittalat: "Why Do We Have To Deposit Our Savings?"]

[Text] It is now generally known that savings deposits have been steadily and continuously active in Vientiane Capital and in every province throughout the country, especially since the State Bank began distributing the savings lottery in early April.

The savings deposits of cadres, workers, government employees, and the people of ethnic groups show not only their interest but also show their patriotism and their desire to make their country progress, one way being to have capital for national construction, especially when the LPDR is in the stage of transformation and socialist construction. A big problem that needs to be solved in order to ensure the future of socialist industry is the saving of the people's capital in order to expand production. Thus, in the matter of saving capital by the people our party has a policy line to mobilize all armies and the masses to deposit their savings in order to save capital for the government. This is also a way to avoid borrowing from foreign countries to construct some sections of the economy where we should have enough [money] to do it. If we can do this it will ensure independence for our country.

The source for saving capital comes from the increase in work, work capacity, work forces, and thrift in society. Each individual in society saves and then makes deposits in the State Bank. Why do we have to deposit our savings? Why is it necessary and important? The savings deposits are of utmost importance in gathering scattered cash in each locality into a large sum for use in constructing the national economy, especially to solve the problem where a number of our cadres, workers, and the people need capital to build the family economy, for newly set up agricultural settlements that do not yet have sufficient capital and need more capital for cultivation, animal husbandry, and various handicrafts. Savings deposits also improve the stability of the nation's currency.

The central State Bank and also the State Bank branches in each province have been receiving many tens of millions of kip in savings deposits from the people, but when compared with the needs of society it is still insufficient. However, it confirms the patriotism of the savings depositors. In particular, in April 1984 the Vientiane Capital Bank loaned out over 131 million kip to

agricultural co-ops, collective farmers, factories, and state construction enterprises, for example, the Ban Kaoleo Agricultural Co-op in Sikhottabong District and the Ban Tha Somma Agricultural Co-op in Saithani District. They borrowed money from the bank to invest in constructing the production base, expanding the cultivation area, and buying draft animals, seedlings, chemical fertilizer, pesticides, and various necessary equipment.

Therefore, savings deposits are of utmost importance and necessity. It is also everyone's duty to take part in accumulating capital for the construction of a socialist nation by carrying out the slogan, "depositing savings shows patriotism and love for the new socialist regime."

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CSO: 4206/121

MAHOSOT HOSPITAL FUNCTIONS, CAPACITY NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by B. Vatthananon: "Mahosot In The New Phase"]

[Excerpts] Mahosot is the central hospital in Vientiane which is well-trained by the masses as well as the patients who have come for treatment. It has 460 beds and 430 medical personnel. Although there has been a continuing shortage of doctors and nurses, everyone has been shouldering their duty and fulfilling their political duty to the party all along, and gradually they have also been improving their shortcomings. After carrying out the actual task and the improvement, by now many things have been satisfactorily improved no matter whether in management work or specialized task service. Mahosot Hospital not only helps in treating and taking care of patients who come to stay in the hospital for treatment or just for disease examination, but it is also a high- and mid-level training school for doctors. Many comrades have been teaching theory in various medical schools throughout the country, e.g., in Luang Prabang District, Pakse District, and the Medical Science University. They are also responsible for the actual [public health] training and medical students. In addition, doctors in Mahosot Hospital have worked on many tasks outside the hospital, for example, serving at meetings and visiting representatives. Also, each year they determine among themselves who will serve the task of proletarian internationalism, that is, they have been serving in the PRK for 3 years.

They consider disease prevention to be primary and treatment to be important. They have carefully gotten rid of three diseases, intestinal disease, malaria, and TB, to achieve the expected plan. They treated a total of 12,985 in-patients with an average stay of 10 days per person. There were 2,559 births, 1,148 serious and medium-serious operations, 1,395 minor operations, 5,159 x-rays, a total of 136,795 disease examinations, and 3,518 physical exams; 1,960 were confirmed as having diseases and 46,971 people were checked. These figures show that the treatment and examinations were important work. There were 1,000 in-patient visits; 10,000 patients came to be checked for disease, and 4,000 came for checkups per month on the average. Even though it is hard work the medical personnel have fulfilled their tasks very well.

In order for the remaining 1984 plan to become fruitful according to the contents of the fifth plenum, third session, of the Party Central Committee, the resolution of the Political Bureau on the strong conversion to the

grassroots, and the implementation of the Public Health Ministry's plan for accelerating the health work where treatment is of primary importance, they pay attention to the three types of diseases mentioned above and maintain the health of the people of ethnic groups in production bases, e.g., agricultural co-ops and factories. Meanwhile, they must mobilize long-term socialist emulation and the short-term emulation adopted by the Ministry of Public Health to be more effective than in 1983, set up a [Red Cross] hospital to be responsible for sanitation and disease prevention and take care of mothers and children, improve emergency and children's treatment so they will be effective, set up mid-level nurses according to the expected plan, and set up scientific research in order to continue normally and effectively.

9884

CSO: 4206/121

BRIEFS

BANK DEPOSITS, BALANCES--In order to implement the policies set by the Party Central Committee in mobilizing the masses throughout the country to deposit their savings so that the government can gather the cash in a sum for use in national defense and development, from September to December 1983 over 4,000 cadres, government employees, workers, soldiers, police and people nationwide from a total of 61 offices, organizations, ministries, committee equivalents, 43 state enterprises, and 15 different factories made deposits. The savings deposits were 170 percent greater than those for 1982. The withdrawal rate during the same period of time was smaller, only 76 percent. This resulted in a 97 percent increase in gross savings deposits at the end of 1983, which was approximately 9 million in cash. Of this amount the central echelon and Vientiane Capital alone had a 246 percent increase in savings deposits. Among localities the most outstanding one was Champassak Province where 7 places got class I, 12 places got class II, and 12 places got class III. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 24 Apr 84 pp 1, 4] 9884

CSO: 4206/122

NEW GENERATION OF UMNO LEADERS ANALYZED

Penang THE STAR in English 20 May 84 p 3

[Article by N.V. Raman: "Umno's New Kingmakers"]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sat. — In what appears to be a portent of the future, the Malay teachers appear to be on the way out as the kingmakers of Umno for the first time in the party's 34-year history.

Teachers will make up only 27 per cent of the 1,240-odd delegates to this year's Umno general assembly beginning on Friday, where the triennial elections to the party's top posts will be held, compared to the 40 per cent in 1981.

And the changing face of Umno is emphasised by the fact that the biggest bloc of delegates — about 40 per cent — consists of professionals and businessmen, both the small-scale contractors as well as the big-time industrialists and include those who are elected representatives at Parliament or State level but are involved in business.

Bank Bumiputra executive chairman Dr Nawawi Mat Awai gave an indication of this burgeoning group of powerbrokers in Umno in his speech at a luncheon hosted by the Malay Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Deputy Prime Minister and Umno deputy president Datuk Musa Hitam at a hotel in Petaling Jaya on Friday.

Dr Nawawi, who is also the chairman of the chamber, was elected chairman of the Kuala Umno division at its delegates meeting last month. At present an appointed member of the Umno Supreme Council, he is seeking election to the body at the elections.

His speech was mainly filled with politics, including his achievements and background and a reference to the "direct line" to party president and Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad that the chamber enjoys, thanks to his position in the Supreme Council.

In a telling point about where power lies now in Umno, Dr Nawawi said he had discovered that most of the officials of the chamber in the various States were also delegates to the Umno general assembly.

Some Umno officials estimate that the professionals and businessmen group make up some 40 per cent, teachers 27 per cent, Kemaman (Community Development Department) officials 10 to 12 per cent with the rest of the delegates consisting of civil servants, FELDA settlers, smallholders, village headmen and others.

But before the new group of potential powerbrokers can exercise their clout in the party, they have to first unite. The teachers — although their percentage as delegates is shrinking — still consist of a pretty homogeneous bloc of delegates while the entrepreneurs are a diverse lot with varied views, ideas and leanings when it comes to casting their votes.

The changing face of the composition of Umno delegates is not only a reflection of the success of the National Education Policy and the New Economic Policy (NEP) but also the party's ability to attract the growing number of middle-class Malays into politics.

Umno began as a grassroots party and in its first days, the vital link between the leadership and the grassroots was the teachers — the educated class who not only voiced and fought for the aspirations of the people but also wielded tremendous influence at grassroots level, thanks to their education.

The teachers continued in their role as the powerbrokers of the party after independence, so much so that every Umno president and Prime Minister after Tunku Abdul Rahman has at one time or another served as Education Minister.

But thanks to the Government's efforts in providing educational facilities, and with the NEP helping to churn out more and more bumiputra entrepreneurs, the position of the teachers, if not their clout, has been gradually eroded.

The proliferation of government agencies has also meant that teachers have had their influence and dominance whittled away by the likes of district

officers, Kemas officials, those in Kisdas, Felda, Felcra and others set up to either accelerate development or implement the objectives of the NEP and the businessmen and entrepreneurs who enjoy close links to the top party and government leaders.

Another sign that the teachers are losing out is that while previously, they used to dominate the top posts in divisions — from the chairmen to the divisional committees — there are several divisions now where hardly one teacher is to be found in the committee.

One divisional chairman said that as recently as 1982, there were seven teachers in his 10-member divisional committee. "But after last month's divisional elections, only two teachers are now in the committee," he said.

Apart from the changing trend in values, attitudes and standards of living among the Malays, one Umno official claimed that the erosion of support for teachers was also because of a backlash against them.

"For too long, Umno members have kept the teachers in positions of power. Now, the members feel that no single group should dominate Umno," he said.

"That is why you find the delegates coming from diverse backgrounds with no one group dominating. But members still value the contributions of teachers and will never cut them off completely.

"But the teachers, however, must realise that they are now just part of the Umno and must compete for influence and power in the party with the other newer groupings of party members."

But there are others who claim that teachers now are not inclined to be as politically active as before due to two other factors — the increased workload under the new primary school curriculum (the 3Rs) leaves them little time for politicking and because it is women who are now being increasingly recruited as teachers.

But according to representatives of one Malay teachers group, teachers are also finding it near impossible to keep up with the present trend of Umno politics.

"Money is playing a big part today in politics. When it comes to using money, teachers lose out to the increasing number of bumiputra entrepreneurs who are active in Umno now," they said.

"If this means that we are unlikely to be elected into positions in the party, so be it. But one day, party members will realise that it is the mind which is more important than the pocket and they will again turn to the teachers to lead them," they said.

At least one other Umno leader agrees. "The teachers may be down for the moment but they are not out. I believe that they will eventually return as the dominant group.

"They are too important to be left out of the mainstream of Umno politics. For one thing, they are an integral part of Umno's vote-getting apparatus when it comes to general elections," he said.

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES POSSIBLE UNDER ISLAM: MUSA

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 May 84 p 2

[Article by Kamrul Idris]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — Datuk Musa Hitam today said that conversion to Islam did not mean abandoning previous socio-cultural values but reaffirmed racial and ethnic identity.

"Islam, in fact, sanctions Muslims' loyalty to clan and race," he said.

The Deputy Prime Minister was referring to the missionary (*dakwah*) movement in Sabah after initialling an agreement that transfers the State's three schools for the training of new converts to the Federal Government.

"In providing Islamic instruction (to Sabah's multi-cultural peoples) we should use toleration and not coercion.

"For example, Kadazans who embrace Islam do not become Malays but remain Kadazans."

Indirectly pointing out the difficulty in getting religious teachers to work in inland areas, Datuk Musa said: "We must not place the responsibility of spreading Islam

only on the shoulders of leaders, while we look on as spectators.

Responsibility

"I urge that we remain vigilant of Islam's opposers, especially the groups who always spread their wings to compete with Islam."

The schools' assimilation into the Government missionary machinery "assured that the *dakwah* expands systematically."

The transfer of Sabah's three schools, in Kenningau, Sikuati and Tongod, to Federal control was formalised with Chief Minister Datuk Harris Salleh in a ceremony at the Prime Minister's Department.

In his speech, Datuk Harris indicated that religious affairs in Sabah had been largely ignored at Federal level. An official added that the State had often felt "left out" of the national Islamic upsurge.

"I say it is the rightful responsibility of the National Government...to enhance and strengthen the *dakwah* movement in Sabah (and) take full

charge of the movement instead of merely playing a coordinating role as has been the practice in the past," Datuk Harris said.

He further broached that the Federal Government take over the State's Islamic Religious Council (MUIS) as part of a greater centralisation of religious activity.

"The Federal Government should fully involve itself in all aspects of the religious affairs of Sabah...in particular, the administration of Islamic law, the building and maintenance of suraus, mosques and clinics and the *dakwah* movement.

"The Federal Government should set the lead and play the controlling role for smooth and uniform development...of the official religion of Sabah and Malaysia," he said.

Datuk Harris said Federal religious administration "will quash once and for all any misleading and erroneous talk about the true status of Islam in Sabah."

Datuk Musa said the status and options of employees in the three schools would not change with the transfer.

CONTROVERSY SEEN OVER IMPORT INDONESIAN WORKERS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 May 84 p 2

[Article by Halinah Todd]

[Text]

FOR three years the Government has been under heavy pressure from the plantation industry to allow the import of foreign workers for estates and regional development schemes. Ordinary citizens have also become alarmed by the crimes associated with the influx of illegal immigrants.

Last weekend, Indonesia's Manpower Minister signed an agreement with Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam to supply six categories of workers on two-year contracts whenever requested by Malaysia.

The workers would ease acute labour shortages in the agricultural and mining sectors, Datuk Musa said, and the Government-to-Government pact would control the illegal traffic in workers.

"With this agreement, we can trace each and every Indonesian that comes into this country, we can make sure they comply with regulations, that they are well looked after and not exploited, that they don't run around, so to speak," he said.

Reactions to the labour pact were fairly predictable: the employers welcomed it; the unions were outraged.

During the week some more thoughtful reactions have emerged. Those in support say:

● With slower investment in manufacturing over the last two years, and the beginnings of a

slowdown in construction, Malaysia must depend more heavily on agriculture to ensure a healthy balance of payments, a civil servant economist said. Loss of crops because of labour shortages cannot be tolerated and importing workers is the easiest and most effective way to solve the shortages.

● If Malaysia is to maintain its lead as the world's number one rubber producer, in the face of competition from low-cost producers like Thailand and Indonesia, she cannot afford to pay higher wages to estate workers. 'Guest workers' will keep wages level.

● The are already Indonesians here illegally (estimates range from 100,000 to 300,000) and are already undercutting the position of Malaysian

workers, a labour official pointed out. It is better for the unions if the influx is controlled, the 'guests' are paid equivalent wages and there is provision to send them back when they are no longer needed.

However, opponents of the policy maintain otherwise:

- Importing foreign labour is an easy option which will only delay the shift to mechanisation and higher per-man productivity in estates, an experienced researcher in the Rubber Research Institute said. This opinion is echoed in the report of the task force of experts on rubber presented to the Cabinet this month. It says: "The natural response to the emerging labour shortage is appropriate rises in wages and earnings ... there must be adjustment towards less labour-intensive tapping systems. Dependence on foreign immigrant workers is not a desirable long-term solution."

- There has been no attempt to recruit Malaysian workers from labour surplus rural areas to areas of shortage, a labour official said. Labour exchange figures in Kedah, for example, show a

very high percentage of unemployed and underemployment in the State's padi areas. Labour departments working through farmers associations could transmit information about jobs available in places like Johore. If wages were reasonable and some job security was offered many rural underemployed could be persuaded to move, he said.

- In the long term, we must train our own workers, particularly in construction jobs, another official contended. Right now illegal Indonesian workers are learning skills on Malaysian work sites, rather than Malaysians.

The labour market was tight in 1979/80. But fewer employment opportunities were generated during the recession years and the unemployment rate has risen slightly.

With the cuts in Government spending and a slowdown in investment, there might be fewer jobs for new entrants to the labour market. "We must think of ways to place and train our own people, if there is not to be tension between local and foreign workers in future," he said.

POLITICIZING OF CHINESE SCHOOL ISSUE OPPOSED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 5 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Dr Tan Tiong Hong, deputy minister of education, pointed out that the plan to build a Chinese primary school in the southern district of Kuala Lumpur is still under consideration.

He said that this plan should not be turned into a political issue just because the idea was brought up by Senator Chee Eng Hui, who has since been expelled from party membership by the Central Committee of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA].

Dr Tan told reporters the above remarks after a meeting with Datuk Shahrir bin Abdul Samad, minister of Federal Territory, this morning. At this encounter, Dr Tan, in his capacity as MCA's Federal Territory, this morning. At this encounter, Dr Tan, in his capacity as MCA's Federal Territory division chairman, was accompanied by Song Hong Liong, vice chairman; Teo Chu Sin, secretary; Tee Ann Chuan, organization secretary; and You Hong Seng and Wee Chong Seng, executive committee members.

Dr Tan said that the difficulties facing Chinese primary schools are lasting and that he is making efforts to refurbish their facilities, build more schools and train more qualified teachers.

He appealed to the Federation of School Trustees not to twist the problem of Chinese primary schools into a political issue, adding that he will present a note to the Education Ministry concerning the school construction plan.

Earlier, Dr Tan introduced the aforementioned MCA officers to Minister Shahrir one by one, so they can benefit from the minister's assistance and cooperation in the performance of their public service.

During their meeting with Minister Shahrir, they promised to continue to cooperate with Federal Territory authorities and keep the Chinese community informed of government news and activities.

The aforementioned MCA officers were also received by the major of Kuala Lumpur, Dr Elyas Omar, yesterday.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS OF CHINESE SCHOOL GRADUATES

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 14 Apr 84 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] Many years ago, a number of Chinese educators issued a slogan calling on Chinese business firms to give employment priority to independent Chinese middle school graduates.

More than 10 years have passed since the issuance of this slogan, but it is difficult to give an accurate answer as to whether the call has brought about good results, for no one has made a detailed investigation of it.

The other day, Jiao Jin Yee, president of the Federation of Taiwan Universities Alumni Associations, brought up this question again in a meeting, which re-kindled the concern of Chinese public figures over independent Chinese middle schools.

As a matter of fact, such Chinese schools have had a history of more than 20 years, thanks to the vigorous support of Chinese elements who love Chinese-language education. Their spirit in donating money and effort to this kind of education is admired by one and all. We can say that without their help and support, independent Chinese middle schools could not have existed today.

In addition, a number of parents who love Chinese-language education send their children to Chinese primary schools and thence to Chinese middle schools. The result is that the number of students in Chinese middle schools has remained constant all these years. We hereby convey our highest respect to those generous public figures.

However, in the process of promoting and expanding Chinese-language education, we have neglected a most important thing: We have not effectively solved the problem of the employment prospects of middle school graduates.

When a student graduates from an independent Chinese middle school, he is faced with the problem of whether to seek employment or to further his studies in a university. We believe that more graduates choose employment, but whether or not they can easily get a job, a satisfactory job, is a problem worth studying.

According to our understanding the job opportunity situation remains the same today as it did 10 years ago. Most Chinese companies, in hiring relatively high-salaried employees, prefer applicants who are well versed in three languages. This is more difficult than being accepted by other companies which require fluency in either English or Malay only.

Generally speaking, graduates of Chinese middle schools are strong in Chinese but relatively weak in the Malay and English languages. Only the talented few can have a working mastery of all three languages. In other words, the number of Chinese middle school graduates accepted for a high position can be counted on one's fingers.

According to a random survey, most women graduates of Chinese middle schools are at present working as salesgirls in department stores, as waitresses in restaurants or as office secretaries. The opportunity to earn a living for male graduates is even slimmer, because they cannot prove themselves equal to the task or they refuse to take a lowly job. This is the sad thing for Chinese middle school graduates.

In recent years, the teaching method in Chinese middle schools has gradually been revised. To elevate the scholastic level of the students, they are being vigorously encouraged to take part in all kinds of government-sponsored examinations such as the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia [SPM] and the Sijil Tinggi Pelajaran Malaysia [STPM]. Passing these exams means that the graduates will have better job opportunities.

One of the ways to maintain Chinese-language education is by donating money and talent to independent Chinese middle schools. How to solve the employment prospects of the graduates deserves our study.

9300

CSO: 4205/61

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES PROPOSED PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IN MAS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 6 Apr 84 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] The government's "Malaysia, Inc.," concept is gradually being put into practice. In various fields, the government has given the private sector opportunities to participate and invest in a number of plans, while other plans may be transferred to private organizations soon, with the view to aiding the government's development projects. This privatization plan is not a fresh concept, as it has been practiced in several advanced countries with commendable results. As ours is a developing nation, there should not be anything wrong with our promoting this privatization plan.

Of course, such a plan cannot be carried out in all fields all at once, for it requires prior research and analysis by experts in order to ensure smooth operations and good results according to schedule. It must be gradually and steadily promoted and implemented.

In certain endeavors, the government has carried out the concept of joint state-private ownership with considerably good results. This shows that as long as it can get good management and systematic administration, such a concept works.

With such working experience, the joint state-private ownership plan can be promoted for our highways, broadcasting, railways and other fields.

The other day the prime minister divulged that the cabinet has approved a proposal for private participation in the Malaysian Airline System [MAS].

Prime Minister Mahathir announced that the government is studying the possibility of the private sector participating in the MAS. He believes that private participation will help inject more capital into the national carrier of Malaysia so it can improve and expand its services.

Ever since its split with the Singapore International Airlines [SIA], the MAS has been operating at a loss. Furthermore, due to management and personnel problems, a number of unpleasant labor-management disputes have cropped up.

Add to these the competition from SIA and other airline companies, and it appears that the MAS is losing precious ground day after day.

It is obvious that if the MAS seriously wants to compete for its survival in this hedonistic society, it must of necessity improve its facilities, expand its routes and ameliorate its service. But all this improvement needs a large amount of investment as a prerequisite.

It cannot be denied that our economy has turned for the better in the wake of the recovery of the world economy. However, we cannot afford to cope with our large expenditures. That is why many government departments are re-entrenching their personnel and curtailing their budgets, so the government can complete its various plans smoothly. In the context of the retrenchment program, it is not possible for the government to appropriate huge capital for the MAS. On the other hand, we must not let MAS's expansion and improvement grounded on this account. It must still compete with its rivals, or else it will be eliminated.

Consequently, the government has proposed private participation in MAS. If this were the case, we believe this national aviation enterprise would do a roaring business after utilizing the additional capital to refurbish its equipment, improve its service, expand its routes and coordinate with the government in lowering hotel accommodation rates.

At a time when the government is suffering an unfavorable balance of trade and when certain plans must be implemented, the injection of private investment into a number of government endeavors is, on balance, indeed a matter of extreme urgency.

9300

CSO: 4205/61

COMMENTARY CALLS ON MCA TO LEARN FROM UMNO

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 7 Apr 84 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] The United Malays National Organization [UMNO] and the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], the two senior partners in the ruling National Front coalition, will hold separate elections in the middle of this year. While high-level positions in both parties have reportedly become bones of contention, the prevailing tense atmosphere and confusing situation in one party are different from those in the other party.

The MCA election is originally slated for June this year, still a while away, but its two factions are already bitterly fighting against each other in a life and death struggle.

The controversial problem facing the two MCA factions pivots around the Tan Koon Swan faction's demand for convocation of a special central committee conference on 29 April, just 20-odd days away. In the meantime, nobody dares guarantee that no other problems will crop up.

However, one definite point is that if the two factions cannot reach a compromise, the MCA is likely to be split wide open, no matter which side emerges victorious.

In those days, after Chen Wing Sum failed in his challenging fight against Lee San Choon, many pro-Chen faction MCA members quit one after the other and joined some other political party, while other Chen followers who remained in the party were cold-shouldered or became passive toward party activities.

Moreover, some high-ranking MCA leaders, who were embroiled in the Chen-Lee infighting, lost their opportunities to become candidates for Parliament or for the state assemblies.

With this precedent, who will dare say that the current MCA infighting will not result in a repetition of history?

On the other hand, the situation in the UMNO is quite different. During its previous election, Tengku Razaleigh challenged Datuk Musa and lost, but

Datuk Dr Mahathir still appointed the defeated Razaleigh as chairman of the UMNO Kelantan State division and concurrently as finance minister of the central government.

At the previous UMNO Youth Wing election, Anwar Ibrahim challenged Datuk Suhaimi and won. But he spared his opponent magnanimously.

It cannot be denied that the work style of these UMNO leaders has become a central point for the unity of the entire party, that is, putting personal victory or defeat in a secondary place. If, at that time, Dr Mahathir had decided to act ruthlessly, UMNO's force in Kelantan State would have been torn asunder, thereby ruining the main goal of Malay unity.

The way of doing things of UMNO leaders not only expresses the "democracy above all else" principle but also maintains the spirit of Malay unity. From these instances, UMNO's political awareness is more advanced than that of the Chinese people.

9300

CSO: 4205/61

RMAF URGES TRAINING USE ONLY FOR TEBUAN JETS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 May 84 p 2

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sun. — The Royal Malaysian Air Force has recommended to the Defence Ministry that its Tebuan jets be used for training.

A senior Defence Ministry official said today that if the recommendation was approved the Tebuans might be used as training aircraft until the arrival of the first batch of McDonnell Douglas A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers at the end of the year.

The order of 40 Skyhawks and the existing 12 Aermacchi Spa MB 339 advanced jet trainers will provide the RMAF with adequate aircraft for conversion training of its pilots from basic propellor-driven aeroplanes to subsonic jet-engine aircraft and supersonic jets.

Last year, RMAF chief Lt-Jen Datuk Mohamed Taib said the Tebuans, or the Canadian Canadair CL-41G jets, based in Kuantan had been grounded following the discovery of leaks in their fuel tanks.

Government to decide

His deputy, Mej Jen Datuk Mohamed Ngah, later announced that the RMAF had set up a special committee to study whether the Tebuan jets should be phased out.

In February this year, the commander of the RMAF air training division, Brig Jen Datuk Muslim Ayub, said the Government would announce soon its decision on whether to continue using Tebuan jets for training and operations.

The RMAF special committee that looked into the issue had submitted its findings to the Defence Ministry recently, he said.

The senior Mindef official said that the leaks in the Tebuans' fuel tanks had been repaired and the jets could be put in service again if needed.

"But the Government has to decide whether it is feasible to continue to operate an aircraft which is 17 years old and its cost-effective days are practically over.

"Furthermore, the serviceability of the remaining aircraft is only 60 per cent."

Since the introduction of the Tebuans in 1967, the RMAF has lost 10 out of its 20 aircraft.

CS0: 4200/827

ITALY INCREASES PARTICIPATION IN MALAYSIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 May 84 p 1

[Article by Vong Nyan Ming]

[Text]

ITALY is making a strong pitch for another order from Malaysia's Telecoms and is offering a US\$200 million line of credit to finance the second part of a 10-year contract with Italian telecommunications and defence systems maker Marconi Italiana.

Staking an early bid Italian Telecoms Minister, Mr Antonio Gava, and Marconi Italiana president and managing director, Dr R. Pizzoni, yesterday called on Datuk Leo Moggie, Energy, Posts and Telecommunications Minister.

Marconi Italiana signed with the Malaysian government last year a five-year firm and five-year optional contract for the supply of digital transmission multiplex equipment.

The deal for the pulse code modulation (PCM) equipment was clinched by the offer of a US\$100-million government line of credit.

Digital transmission multiplex equipment is an essential component

in Malaysia's \$4 billion to \$5 billion programme to upgrade its telecommunications systems.

The multiplexing of digital transmission allows much higher capacities. Marconi Italiana's contract with Malaysia calls for the supply of digital multiplexing transmission equipment with capacities ranging from two Mbits to 144 Mbits.

The new transmission equipment with capacity of two Mbits, allows the multiplexing of 20 channels or subscribers of a single subscriber pair.

The bigger 144 Mbits capacity digital transmission multiplex equipment allows 1,920 channels, the much wider bandwidth requiring routers based on coaxial cables, fibre optics or digital microwave transmission.

With the signing of the contract, which lays out local content conditions, Marconi Italiana is now setting up an assembly plant in Kedah to manufacture the PCM equipment.

But to cut in the new PCM equipment in ten

dem with the switching and junction networks, Marconi Italiana (M) Sdn Bhd will be importing US\$400 million worth of equipment, said Datuk P. Arumugam, Marconi Italiana's country representative.

Datuk Arumugam who was accompanying the Italian delegation, said that Marconi Italiana (M) Sdn Bhd had short-listed four Bumiputera parties — the Pagarum Fund Board Bank Islam, the Kedah State Economic Development Corporation and the Armed Forces Fund — to take up equity in the local manufacturing venture.

The local venture is expected to have 60 per cent equity to be taken up by Bumiputeras and 40 per cent by other local interests.

Saying the Italian government's offer was commercially irresistible, Moggie said that Marconi Italiana also offered to give \$150,000 a year towards a chair of telecommunications in the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia.

The Minister was speaking to reporters af

ter meeting Mr Gava, who is on a two-day visit to Malaysia accompanied by Marconi Italiana chiefs.

Asked on the long-delayed evaluation of tenders for the multi-million dollar long link transmission contract, the Minister said that a decision would soon be made.

"The government hopes to award the contract within a few weeks. You can't rush into these things. But it can be sorted out very soon, within a few weeks we hope," he said.

Asked about the one-and-a-half years that Telecoms spent evaluating the tender bids before the sudden call for a re-evaluation of the civil works portion, he said it was neither a re-tender exercise nor anything out of the ordinary.

"The simple reason is that we were not ready to decide on the tender bids sent in a year and a half ago. We also needed more information. It is quite a normal tender exercise," he said.

TAY ANN CHUAN URGES CHINESE TO HEED TO PROPOSED POPULATION INCREASE

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 6 Apr 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Tee Ann Chuan, president of the Youth Solidarity Movement [YSM], urged the Chinese to attach importance to the government proposal to increase Malaysia's population to 70 million people.

This population increase proposal is likely to be carried out, Deputy Finance Minister Sabaruddin Chik told Parliament yesterday.

Deputy Minister Sabaruddin said that in order to coordinate with this proposal, the Finance Ministry may consider giving income tax privileges to taxpayers who have more than 5 children.

While the government is making great efforts at increasing our population, the proportion of the ethnic-Chinese inhabitants has been plummeting during the last several years. Consequently, the YSM is earnestly urging the Chinese community to pay attention to this downward trend.

Mr Tee said that our multiracial democratic country, the minority must follow the majority--that is the reality of a democratic nation. He added that in drawing up its administrative programs and policies, the government should take into account the proportion of various nationalities in relation to the entire population. If the proportion of the Chinese population drops by 1 percent, this means 1 percent fewer ballots and 1 percent less political strength. If the Chinese population drops by 10 percent, what can we get?

Mr Tee pointed out that the growth of the Chinese population is slipping downward, mainly because of our government's policy in favor of family planning.

He indicated that the YSM is at present vigorously opposing the family planning policy. On the whole, this policy has not been widely encouraged among the population in general but only within the Chinese community. Furthermore, the Family Planning Development Bureau has been urging only the Chinese elements to practice birth control. Such a policy is hardly acceptable.

Mr Tee finally said: "It's easier to get things done if we have many hands. The YSM is conducting several contests to encourage the Chinese people to rally around the prime minister by raising families in order to reach the ideal goal of 70 million people in Malaysia."

MINDANAO LEADERS FORM BLOC, APPEAL FOR CABINET POSTS

Meeting Eyes Cabinet Revamp

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text]

Political leaders from the four regions of Mindanao met again for the second time to finalize their proposals and recommendation to President Marcos in connection with the impending cabinet revamp.

The meeting was attended by newly elected assemblymen, mayors, and governors, at the Army and Navy Club.

Former Senator Alejandro Almendras, reelected assemblyman from Davao, said President Marcos must now give Mindanao a greater role in the national leadership by appointing qualified men from the region to the cabinet.

He added that in the last elections, the Muslims and Christian of

Mindanao elected 40 KBL candidates.

Gov. Rolando Geotina, president of the Mindanao, Sulu, Palawan Association (Min-supala), hosted the meeting.

"If our request for at least three cabinet positions is granted, we have attained the solution to our 'political grievance' with the national leadership," Almendras said.

The leaders said that the appointment of Mindanao leaders to the Cabinet will likewise disprove the claim of the opposition that Mindanao is not represented in the national government. They said that it was one of the opposition's issues in the last elections.
(Roy C. Sinfuego)

Bigornia Analyzes Bloc

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Jun 84 p 6

[News Analysis by Jesus Bigornia: "KBL Solons in Mindanao Form Power Bloc"]

[Text] Every Tom, Dick and Harry knows, or believes he knows, what triggered the emergence of pressure bloc within the still unconstituted Batasang Pambansa. President Marcos had called for suggestions on how his next Cabinet should be constituted. He asked for recommendations. To whisk any such recommendation past Malacanang wastebaskets, they must be supported, beefed up, or otherwise accompanied by some form of political clout. Hence, the need for a pressure group, preferably a political bloc on which Malacanang can depend on in a crunch.

Jumping the gun, as it were, on others, most of the assemblymen-elect of Mindanao and Sulu have revived at a caucus Wednesday evening the long moribund Mindanao-Sulu-Palawan bloc, this time without Palawan since the constituency of that island province plumped for the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) candidate, now Assemblyman-elect Ramon V. Mitra. Virtually all 40 of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) poll victors in Mindanao and Sulu have banded together, firstly, to wangle at least two of the three vacancies in the President's Cabinet, and, secondly, corner a major share of the country's development pie.

The Mindanao-Sulu bloc has much going for it in asking concessions from the Marcos administration. Except for setbacks in Mindanao's three cities and their surrounding provinces, it is in this part of the country where the KBL scored its biggest gains. In Central Mindanao, for example, the KBL scored a total victory. It is, as described by Assemblyman-elect Salipada K. Pendatun, the most stable political reservoir on which President Marcos can fall back on. What he meant was that the President can depend on him and Assemblyman-elect Mohammad Ali Dimporo (Lanao del Sur) to deliver the vote on demand.

CSO: 4200/831

MACTAN EXPORT ZONE FAILS TO LIVE UP TO EXPECTATIONS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 May 84 p 21

[Article by Manuel Satorre]

[Text]

IS THE Mactan Export Processing Zone here in Central Philippines on its way to becoming another expensive "white elephant" of the government?

This fear is now being expressed openly by those operating the 200 million-pesos (US\$1.4 million) facility located in Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu province. When opened in January 1979, the planners confidently predicted that in five years Mactan would be headquarters of 30 export-oriented and labour-intensive manufacturing concerns.

Aside from helping the country earn millions of dollars in foreign exchange, the zone would also provide employment to 30,000 workers when fully operational, according to the same scenario.

The zone reached and passed the five-year time frame but the sad reality is, only five manufacturing firms are operating at the place.

The five are TMX Philippines, Fairchild, Mactan Apparel, Eltra Asia-Pacific and AM Cable TV Industries. The first three constructed their own plants while the last two leased their factory buildings from the government.

Land at the zone rents at 18 pesos (US\$1.28) per square metre a year, government factory buildings are leased at 192 pesos (US\$14) per square metre per year, exclusive of water and electricity charges.

The five firms produce watches, transistor and integrated circuits, ready-made clothes, telephone loading coils and cable TV components for export to the US, Europe and Hong Kong.

Zone authorities have not publicly reported how much foreign exchange has been earned. But estimates are that the amount is not substantial. The five firms employ about 3,000 workers.

Negotiations

The Mactan facility is administered by a 156-man staff, headed by a general manager. The staff includes a security force of 28 men.

Staff fears of their facility becoming a "flop" became more pronounced following failure of recent negotiations to convince three foreign firms to relocate to the zone.

The three which decided to stay where they presently are: Marine Colloids (Phils.), a seaweed processor and a sub-

diary of the US-based FMC Corporation, Harris Corporation, another American firm manufacturing computers; and Ondulin, a Filipino-French joint venture into plastic products.

The zone's need for more investors relates to its main aim of becoming self-liquidating aside from emerging as an industrial hub in Central Visayas. Thus, the operation of only five firms within its premises will not enable the zone to even get near its objective.

Mactan is the second export processing zone set up by the government after the one in Bataan. A third has been set up in Baguio City and two others are planned for Cavite in Southern Luzon and Davao in Mindanao.

The government earlier announced its plan to set up a total of 15 such zones all over the country. But these plans have been shelved due to the present economic crisis.

Marketing

No one among those operating the Mactan facility wants to publicly

explain why the zone has not lived up to expectations. However, Natural Resources Minister Teodoro Pena, who formerly headed the Export Processing Zone Authority, claimed one aspect is seemingly being neglected — selling.

Talking to newsmen during a recent visit to Cebu City, Minister Pena said: "I always kept in mind that this was no swivel chair operation; this was a big sales programme which I had to keep on pushing. So the secret of success is in marketing."

"I had to leave the country often and visit foreign firms inviting them to locate at the zones. The five firms at Mactan are still the same firms which I got when I was still zone administrator. So are the 52 firms in Bataan."

Minister Pena said it is not enough that the government builds the zone facilities. "It should be able to come up with a good amount of marketing and be able to promote and sell the product," he emphasised. "And I don't think this is being done now." — Depthnews Asia

CSO: 4200/831

BANKS BORROW FROM MONEY MARKET TO FIRM UP RESOURCES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Jun 84 p 8

[Text]

SOME large and established commercial banks have started to borrow heavily from the money market, sources said yesterday, "to shore up their financial resources."

According to the sources, majority of the banks have even offered to pay a low of 16 to a high of 22-24-percent interest on money market placements with maturity terms of from 15 to 364 days.

They said, the heavy money market borrowings of the banks were prompted by the tightening liquidity condition, triggered by the Central Bank to mop up so-called "excess money in the system."

As a result, many banks experienced a constriction in their liquidity levels, prompting them to scrounge for "costly funds."

The sources said, in addition to money market borrowings, many of the commercial banks have also been tapping the interbank market where the rates have averaged over 34.34 percent for "overnight loans."

HOWEVER, some bankers explained that the increased borrowings in the sector were not mainly caused by tight liquidity.

They said, many of the banks resorted to increased money market borrowings to raise funds for re-investment in the newly-issued CB bills, which offer interest income of from 28 to 38 percent.

Some P10-billion worth of short-term CB bills, with maturity terms of from 20 to 364 days, are set to be floated by the CB this year to siphon off excess liquidity in the system. This is in addition to the P2-billion programmed borrowings of the national government through the flotation of regular treasury bills.

Placements of funds in the CB bills, the bankers claimed, allow the banks to realize spreads or gains of between 12 and 14 percent.

They failed to explain, however, the reason for the upsurge in interbank borrowings, through which one bank alone was reported to have raised nearly P500 million.

CSO: 4200/831

BRIEFS

POVERTY FIGURES REPORTED--Almost 29 million Filipinos are "unable to feed themselves properly" and nearly 40 million live below the "poverty threshold, the lowest level where the barest of basic necessities are met," the influential Business Day newspaper reported yesterday. The poor are becoming more impoverished while the nation's wealthy elite are becoming richer, the newspaper concluded in its two-page survey. The personal income of the poorest 11 percent of Filipino families declined at an average of 37.9 percent over the past four years while the top 13 percent of families enjoyed a 29.4 percent growth. "For all that has been said of the economic strides made by this country within the last two decades, hunger and income inequalities continue to stalk the majority of Filipino families," Business Day reported. The survey, which used official statistics, found that 51 percent of Filipino families ate below the "food threshold." [Article by Keith Dalton in Manila] [Text] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 26-27 May 84 p 6]

DOCTORS FLEE MINDANAO--A number of doctors practising in Mindanao are fleeing from their posts because of the deterioration of peace and order conditions in the South, thereby threatening to deprive the rural areas of essential medical services. Dr Honorio de la Cruz, director of the Broken-shire Hospital in Davao City, said that many medical practitioners have left Mindanao for Luzon, while others are awaiting their papers to migrate to other countries due to a rash of robberies and kidnappings involving doctors and their families. Many medical practitioners have reportedly received extortion letters with a threat on their lives. One postgraduate intern was reported to have been ambushed and become invalid for life. These incidents have made doctors hesitant to respond to house calls and even hospital calls at night. De la Cruz told over 1,000 pediatricians yesterday at the 21st annual convention of the Philippine Pediatric Society presided by Dr Miguel L. Noche. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Jun 84 p 11]

CSO: 4200/831

EX-SOCIALIST MP DISCUSSES POLITICAL PAST, FUTURE

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 10 May 84 pp 23, 24

[Text] "My father said that we did not choose to be born but we could choose how we die; we could die in such a way that people either spit or weep." The middle-aged man spoke with a resolute tone of voice in the midst of a fairly large group of people listening. The room was in the square of a first class mandarin hotel, and it looked fairly cramped as the audience of mostly young people gave their attention to the middle-aged speaker.

He spoke extensively about his experiences whether in the role of a politician, a Communist, or a prisoner.

He Is Still the Same

The Khaisaeng Suksai of today still has the same personality as Khaisaeng Suksai of long ago. No matter whether it is in the manner of his talk, his tone of voice, or his mood. He shows many things: both humor and sorrow. His tone of voice shows his mood. One way in which Khaisaeng is still the way he used to be is that he is a bold person who does not fear anyone especially the bad guys. He speaks as if he is not afraid to die if in dying one would be free of all evil influence.

"I am not afraid of prison or death. My father said that the chains which bind you just bind your body, they cannot bind your spirit." Khaisaeng has said that his body had been in 36 prisons for a total of 14 years. He had even been in the Khikai Prison in Laos when he went there.

In retracing the history of Khaisaeng it will be seen that he is the most well known person in Nakhon Phanom Province, his birthplace, because he is well known for his spirit of generosity. He loved justice and helped the weak and downtrodden and so he had many friends and followers. In addition his father was the famous Thapthim Suksai, a lawyer and a member of the Nakhon Phanom City Council, which meant that Khaisaeng's reputation spread widely. Even on the opposite shore in Laos the renown of one called Khaisaeng was well known.

These favorable conditions helped Khaisaeng plunge into politics immediately, and he ran for the Assembly. He was elected as expected. Another aspect of

Khaisaeng was that he loved justice and opposed dictatorial powers. One can understand why Field Marshall Surit Thanarat, who was from the same town, arrested and imprisoned him. And remember that in the election during the time of Field Marshall Thanom Kittikhachon he used a picture of himself in prison bound with chains hand and foot for his campaign.

The Mask of the Politician

Khaisaeng Suksai was on the political path in the name of the Socialist Party of Thailand. Col. Somkhit Sisangkhom was the leader of the party. It can be said that after the events of 14 October 1973 the political atmosphere opened up. Students and young people came to have a role in politics and joined in demanding justice in many cases. At the same time the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) tried to get involved also and brought some students under the leadership of the CPT. The Socialist Party of Thailand was very popular. One can see that in the election of 1975 the Socialist Party of Thailand elected 15 Assemblymen which is even more than the Palang Mai Party of Mr Phaetkrasae Chanawong. In this period Khaisaeng did his duty as an Assemblyman completely. He was the picture of a young Assemblyman; he proceeded slowly and he went to the Assembly faithfully. You could meet him there almost any time.

In any case the events of 6 October 1976 forced him to the jungle to join in resistance with the CPT. He took the forces of the Socialist Party of Thailand and made a "united front" with the CPT. He had an important role in making a united front both in the cities and in the countryside. A period passed and everything changed. The prime minister changed from one called Thanin Kraivichian to Gen. Kriangsak Chomanantha and to Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda. Order 66/23 was issued and recently Khaisaeng Suksai came out of the jungle and returned to the city, and he did not return as a single man but had a wife with him.

"My wife is a farmer. We met in the jungle when I was sick with a fever. She nursed me, and we fell in love." Khaisaeng said that the military is getting better every day. All sides will have to accept some criticism, but before there is a rush to smear each other, we will have to make sure that history does not repeat itself.

Khaisaeng Today

Khaisaeng today is just the way he was a long time ago; that is the personality of the man called Khaisaeng. As concerns any changes from the past these would be in his relationship with other groups of people especially with the "green power" group. It is said that Khaisaeng has an alliance with Lt Gen Mana Ratnakoset, the Deputy Chief of Staff, very high up. In addition to Lt Gen Mana Ratnakoset being from Nakhon Phanom Province just as Khaisaeng is, his duties involve supervising civilian affairs, and it is necessary that he associate with people of all groups whether from the right or the left. In any case it looks as if Khaisaeng will get a special welcome because in the Assembly election of April 1983 Khaisaeng ran and Lt Gen Mana Ratnakoset arranged a rice ceremony (for good luck) for him in Nakhon Phanom. Although he could not campaign for him directly, the virtue of

Lt General Mana, who is a friend of the same level as Gen Athit Kamlangek, was able to bring in the votes. But he could not match someone else.

At present Lt Gen Mana Ratnakoset still holds the position of leader of the Nakhon Phanom Society.

As for other groups it appears that Khaisaeng is close to Mr Anan Chaisaeng, an Assemblyman from Cha Choeng Sao, who is with the Kao Na Party. When Khaisaeng returned from Beijing, Mr Anan Chaisaeng met him at Don Muang Airport. This group has become linked to the "golden city" group which includes Mr Dilok Mahadamrongkun, a large stockholder in the Nakhon Luang Bank and an influential person surrounded by politicians who are members such as Mr Wira Musikaphong and Mr Trairong Suwansiri.

And now we come to a very important matter and that is that Mr Khaisaeng Suksai is now an appointed advisor of Mr Wira Musikaphong, the Deputy Minister of Interior. It is said that Khaisaeng Suksai was appointed advisor in return for a favor Khaisaeng did for Wira Musikaphong when he was young: getting him a job as a lawyer in the law office of Mr Fak Na Songkhla. It was just a matter of returning the favor. Old debts are repaid like that.

"Khaisaeng loves justice; I am still myself," the man called Khaisaeng insisted late one afternoon.

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CSO: 4207/153

THAI FROM KAMPUCHEA CONFINED SINCE 1975

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 13 May 84 pp 16-17

[Article: "The Secret Life of 800 Thai in Kampuchea"]

[Excerpt] When you mention the Khmer emigrants some people might think of pictures of them with sunburned skin and dark eyes pouring out to the refugee centers in order to wait to travel to a third country or, if not, to the enclave along the Thai border which includes from 10,000 to 100,000 people now.

But there is another group of Khmer refugees which few people know about. They are Khmer refugees of Thai ancestry who have been in Kampuchea since Battambang Province belonged to Thailand in 1941. Thereafter Thailand returned this land to Kampuchea. These Thai maintained their homes and earned a living there and did not move their families back.

That was until the Khmer Rouge of Pol Pot seized power in 1975. These Thai could not endure the regime of Pol Pot's government, and so they emigrated with the Khmer.

Now these Thai are confined as Khmer emigrants of Thai ancestry and are waiting to prove their Thai citizenship at the Emigration Center in Kapchoeng District, Surin Province, or as it was formerly called, the Temporary Refugee Center.

"There are a total of 888 people," Mr Toem Sakmunsan, the acting head of the center said of the emigrants with Thai ancestry. He gave the following details:

"There are 854 people. Of those over 12 years 285 are male and 286 female. Of those under 12 years 137 are male and 146 are female."

These emigrants of Thai ancestry had native districts in the following provinces:

Surin 9 families, Prachinburi 69 families, Buriram 8 families, Chanthaburi 18 families, Nakhon Ratchasima 175 families, Ubonratchathani 1 family, Tak 1 family, Roi-et 1 family, Lampang 1 family.

Chiangmai 1 family, Samut Prakan 2 families, Samut Sakhon 1 family, Trat 1 family, Sisaket 1 family, Yasot 1 family and Bangkok 1 family.

"The family name is generally Saenghiran for those from Nakhon Ratchasima, Cholakdi for those from Surin, Ploisari for those from Prachinburi, Phutthachat for those from Chanthaburi" the head of the center said.

"My old village was in Chakrat District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province," Uncle Phrom Saenghiran, an emigrant aged 59, recalled. "I went to Battambang when I was 17, I think. When Pol Pot won, we could not stay and so we fled."

Uncle Phrom said that the reason his family moved to Battambang then was because "at that time our government got control of Indo-China so everybody emigrated. Our village was very dry and you could not make a living. There was no land to work. In Battambang the land was plentiful. If you liked a place, you took it."

Uncle Phrom told of the life of the Thai in Battambang at the beginning: "It was like life in Thailand. There were schools and temples. The District Chief was Thai. But when Thailand returned it to France, the Khmer came to administer it, and the school which had taught Thai changed to Khmer."

Uncle Pui Bunsak, aged 67, was from Yasot. He was another emigrant of Thai ancestry who spoke of going to Battambang when he was young.

"I was there until I had 9 children, 7 girls and 2 boys. The girls went to America. The rest are at the Center. They all have (idang)." He said that, "at first I was going to America but the westerners interviewed me and said that I was Thai not Khmer and so I could not go."

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CSO: 4207/153

EDITORIAL URGES RECALL OF SRV AMBASSADOR

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 2 May 84 p 5

[Text] It is generally known that in the recent past there have been many fairly serious incidents on the border between our country and Kampuchea in many different locations.

The incidents were caused by the Vietnamese forces supporting the Khmer of Heng Samrin in their effort to wipe out the Chat Khmer Seri [the Free Khmer]. They invaded our territory even to the point of bringing tanks in and shooting down a Thai military aircraft.

These incidents have caused losses of many of our enlisted men and officers. And the Thai people living in these locations have been troubled and have had to move for their own safety.

When the Vietnamese forces shot down the aircraft which was making a reconnaissance flight inside our territory, the Foreign Ministry demanded that the Vietnamese Ambassador come for a meeting and then presented a letter of protest over the incident so that the ambassador could present it to his government. But it appears that the Vietnamese Ambassador refused to accept the letter of protest from the Foreign Ministry.

In addition the Vietnamese information officials accused us of invading Kampuchea, which does not belong to Vietnam anyway. And it was a brazen lie.

Even though we complained to the Secretary General of the United Nations about the circumstances of the Vietnamese violations of our sovereignty and hoped that the Secretary General would do his duty and untangle the problem in such a way that would be appropriate with the aims of the United Nations, there does not appear to be any movement on the part of that organization to achieve anything.

With the repeated violence we have to assume our burden and receive the Khmer emigrants fleeing the dangers of the Vietnamese advance. They will come to depend on royal charity even more. They will come by the tens of thousands.

The behavior of the Vietnamese Ambassador in refusing to accept the letter of protest of our Foreign Ministry I feel is very inappropriate for an ambassador.

According to the Vienna Convention the leader of the diplomatic delegation stationed in a country has certain duties the most important of which is maintaining relations between his own country and the country where he is stationed.

When an incident occurs which will lead to a conflict between the countries and we present a letter of protest in order to correct the situation by diplomatic means in order to keep the peace and maintain relations and there is an inappropriate response such as this, we can see that the time has come when we will have to use our diplomatic channels at an appropriate location.

There are many diplomatic methods such as breaking relations which we do not now want because there is still a relationship between our country and Vietnam. If the behavior of the leader of the Vietnamese Diplomatic Mission is his own personal doing, then there is another method of proceeding: by not accepting this person and requesting that his government recall him. If his government values the relationship between his country and Thailand, they will prefer to withdraw him and request to send an appropriate individual who will cement the cracks and have the qualities of a good ambassador to our country; he will cooperate to maintain peace and stability in this part of the world.

In any case even if the incidents get more violent, the Thai people will keep faith in the ability of the Thai military to protect the nation as the Supreme Military Commander has pledged firmly that it will.

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CSO: 4207/153

KRIANGSAK VIEWS ON SRV ASSAILED

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 9 Apr 84 p 4

[Article: "A Role Which a Politician Should Play Quickly"]

[Text] I read the news of what General Kriangsak Chomanantha, the leader of the Chatprachathipatai Party, said and felt uneasy. It was so hot I withered except for two fingers. The former prime minister should speak appropriately.

General Kriangsak said that....

Since the fighting with the Vietnamese started until the present no government unit has shown clear evidence that Vietnam has violated Thai sovereignty. Only the newspapers and the military have issued reports, and they leave you in the dark. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly does not know what to do.

General Kriangsak urges the government to procede politically. The faster they do it the fewer the losses and the less of a military situation, including the officials who are operating on the border.

The former prime minister refers to his talks with Nguyen Co Thach recently and says that Nguyen Co Thach asserted emphatically that they would definitely not invade Thailand. And he said, "This is an announcement."

For a person at this level to speak in this manner one has to believe it is "his word."

But there had just been another violation.

At the end General Kriangsak recommended that the government find a way to proceed by diplomacy: sitting at a table and talking with a "third party" as mediator.

"Thailand, do not believe that you have many friends and can use your case as in the UN to force Vietnam not to invade. We should look for a way out by discussion."

Those are the words of the former prime minister.

I read them and felt uneasy. I felt that a person of the caliber of the former prime minister should be able to do more than speak like that.

He is the president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly and is familiar with Vietnamese leaders such as Pham Van Dong, the former prime minister, and Nguyen Co Thach. Every time he goes to Vietnam, the Vietnamese show a willingness to welcome him which they do not show others.

He should use this to Thailand's advantage.

Vietnam invades Thailand and five Thai soldiers die. There is clear evidence in the military reports. This should be enough for one to work for the nation.

If he hurries to meet with Vietnamese diplomats in the position of one who has had relations with them, then I believe that some of the things discussed will probably be conditions put forward by the Vietnamese.

Nguyen Co Thach gave his word not to invade. When he is mistaken to the extent that Thai soldiers have died, then General Kriangsak should not wait for evidence which could be called "official" before he can act.

He is a politician, a representative, and is a leader in foreign affairs in the Assembly.

It is his duty to serve the nation. He cannot avoid it.

What further evidence does he need?

The newspapers have taken pictures and printed stories of the relatives of fallen Thai soldiers at temples for funerals. That is enough to prove that the Vietnamese have been hurting the Thai people.

General Kriangsak should send a letter of protest to the Vietnamese leadership addressing their immoral acts and asking for the "the truth" from Nguyen Co Thach.

These methods are effective from the political angle.

Because the news bureaus will disseminate it immediately.

In his last recommendation General Kriangsak said that he would like to solve the problem by sitting at a table and talking with a third party as mediator.

This is a good idea but he should know that it cannot be done.

Thailand is ready to solve the problem peacefully and to talk anywhere anytime. We have wanted to for some time.

But the Vietnamese are deceptive. They say one thing and do another. They are persimmons to your face and ebony to your back. They behave like deceptive monkeys toward the Thai.

The Vietnamese do not dare to face "the facts" either through diplomacy or any other way.

Because Vietnam is in the wrong.

They are a menace in Kampuchea. They have killed countless people. The Khmer people, owners of the country, flee death up to the border. The Vietnamese pursue and kill some more.

Thailand is a neighbor. It is thinking of humanity and allows the Khmer citizens to come in to escape the danger temporarily. This situation has gone on for many years. There are sometimes more than 100,000 people who have fled and settled down. The average number for which Thailand shoulders the burden is between 80,000 to 100,000.

This is the result of what the Vietnamese are doing to the Khmer.

Vietnam does not dare to face this either on the floor of the UN or at any other place.

In addition to not daring to bring the problem to the conference table, Vietnam is playing dirty--firing artillery and mortars and invading and stealing the property of Thai citizens along the border unceasingly.

About this you cannot hope to hold meaningful talks.

Summary....

General Kriangsak as a politician should hurry up and do more for the nation than just talk.

Do not wait for evidence to come to your home. Rush out and play the game. It is better to keep up with events.

Use the old ties with the Vietnamese leadership to maintain rights and justice for the Thai people now.

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CSO: 4207/146

EDITORIAL ON SUITABLE RESPONSE TO SRV ATTACKS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 25 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] The situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border is still such that Thailand will have to be patient for many more years both militarily and politically. It is especially true that since we have to be careful politically and in using force, Thailand is at a disadvantage in all areas. Defending Thailand in this way makes the Thai people feel very uneasy because we Thai have hot blood and are not cool when it comes to browbeating and unjust bullying. So the government and government agencies, especially the army, will have to be careful in showing anger when responding, because this could become an excuse for people with resentment to follow up and could easily cause a serious incident which would be difficult to control since these people would be undisciplined.

But in forbidding the people to carry out their thoughts and actions and repulse the attacks of the Vietnamese and their supporters in their invasion of Kampuchea and Thailand, it has become the duty of the government as their representative to respond quickly to the situation and to the unsettled mood of the people over the Vietnamese and their supporters upsetting stability and invading Kampuchea and Thailand. The representatives of the people are the members of the Assembly, and they should all work with the government to alleviate this serious situation and show the solidarity of the Thai people in these abnormal times. The enemy will use every tactic to create disunity within the country both among the people and in the administration.

On the occasion of the opening of the Assembly on the third of next month, we hope that the government will make the situation as clear as possible. If necessary this could be done in secret so that all the members of the Assembly will know the situation and the measures the government will take.

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CSO: 4207/146

ISLAMIC MOVEMENTS SAID TO FACE REPRESSION

East Burnham ARABIA: THE ISLAMIC WORLD REVIEW in English No 33, May 84
pp 36, 37

[Article by Mohamad Ghazali Khan: "Dawa With a Difference"]

[Text]

● The Thai Army, long an object of suspicion and distrust in the country's Muslim-dominated south, has thrown its backing behind a growing dawa movement that is sweeping the southern provinces and attracting Muslims from neighbouring countries and beyond.

Army support for the mushrooming Islamic proselytising movement appears to mark a major shift in official thinking on how best to deal with the problem posed by Muslim unrest and the Pattani jihad. Some analysts say it reflects an appreciation that, despite continuing misgivings in some official circles, there is more to be gained by encouraging and channeling the religious upsurge than by attempting to stem it.

The most recent dawa convention was held in early February, at the army's Sirinthorn camp in Pattani province. The meeting attracted a massive congregation of nearly 200,000 from all over Thailand and more than 20 other countries, and was the biggest of its kind seen so far in Thailand. To date, eight army-sponsored gatherings have been held in the south, and more than 20 nation-wide.

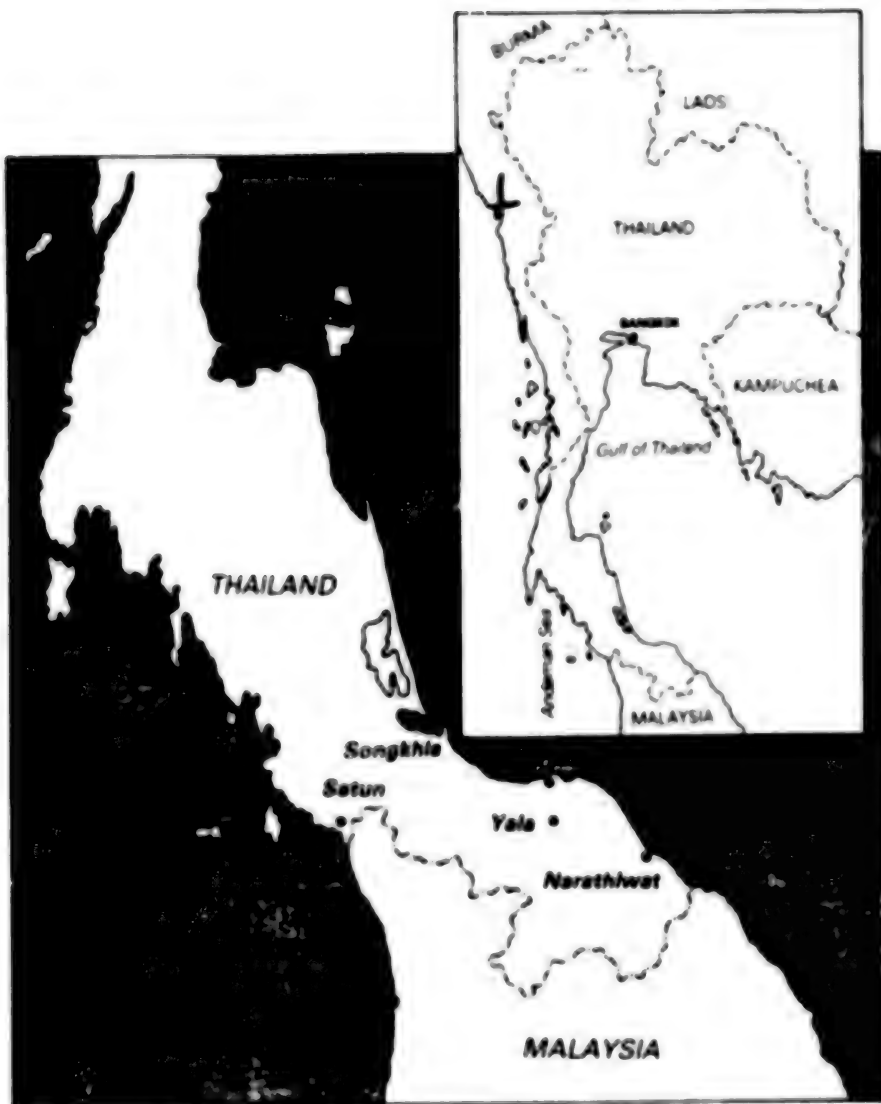
Senior army officers and Muslim organisers described the Sirinthorn assembly as a success. Both sides stressed beforehand its "purely religious" purpose, and that contentious political issues were to be avoided. It was aimed, said organisers, at promoting unity among Muslims in Thailand.

"We also succeeded in creating better understanding between local officials and Muslim people, especially those who came from abroad - some of whom were Muslim leaders," said Colonel Chamnong Pairoj, head of the mixed army-police-civil Command 43 in the border provinces.

Thailand's official dawa movement began in the late 1960s, but has gained momentum only over the past two years. Its unofficial head is Haji Yusuf Khan, 60, a well-to-do businessman who was born in Burma but later moved to Mae Sot, which is on the Thai side of the Thai-Burmese border. As the movement has expanded to attract large turn-outs at its prayer-meetings, Yusuf Khan has come under fire from both Pattani jihad elements (who have accused him of working for the government) and from some establishment figures (who see him as having links with the jihad movement in the border provinces).

Yusuf Khan has denied both sets of charges. He says he recognises the religious authority of Prasert Mohamad, Thailand's "Chula Rajmontri" or official head of the Muslim community. He is not, he has stressed, attempting to establish an "alternative" - and hence divisive - Islam in Thailand.

Army sponsorship of the dawa movement has owed much to Major General Panya Singsakda, the Southern Army Region deputy commander who is now nicknamed "General Dawa". It has



also been encouraged by General Wanchai Chitchamnong, the regional army commander who last October took over from the controversial Major General Harn Leenanond.

Aside from amounting to a recognition of a reality that would be impossible to ignore, observers see army support for the dawa upsurge as an attempt to dispel mistrust in southern Muslim circles over official attitudes towards Islam and its propagation.

In particular, the visits of Muslims from southeast and south Asia, the Middle East and Africa is seen as a way of familiarising foreign Muslims with the situation in Thailand and combating the propaganda of jihad organisations committed to establishing a separate state of Pattani. There have been many reports stressing atrocities allegedly carried out by Thai security forces.

Noteworthy, too, say observers of Thailand's Muslim affairs, is a vigorous Thai diplomatic thrust also aimed at thwarting the Pattani liberation movement's activities in the Islamic world. Last August the Thai prime minister, General Prem Tinsulanond, led a high-level delegation on an official visit to Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal. According to informed sources, it was no coincidence that at the Organisation of the Islamic Conference foreign ministers' meeting, held in Dhaka in December, the Pattani issue did not come up on the agenda. By contrast, Philippine

separatists of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) were vocal.

Currently, at least three resistance groups are waging a low-key campaign to achieve a separate state of Pattani in Thailand's southern border provinces. The main organisation, the Pattani United Liberation Organisation (PULO), is believed to have extensive links in the Arab world and to benefit from outside assistance.

Despite army support and organisational assistance for the dawa movement, some Thai government officials and officers remain wary. In particular, ranking Ministry of Interior officials are reportedly concerned over the security implications of staging the massive meetings that they feel could be infiltrated or disrupted by the Pattani Muslim resistance.

To date, however, none of the assemblies has been marred by violence. Three principles have been laid down by Muslim organisers to ensure the smooth running of the prayers and meetings: that there should be no fund-raising, no statements calculated to lead to sectarian divisions; and no overtly political speeches.

Paralleling its support for religious activities, the Fourth Army has continued its campaign against resistance "remnants" hiding out in thick jungle terrain along the Malaysian border. The sweeps have also been aimed at the guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya who dug in along the border.

Pattanis Face Propaganda War

● In a renewed attempt to suppress the Pattani Muslim liberation movement, the Thai government has launched a political campaign to justify its military operations against the Mujahideen in the southern provinces of Satun, Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and Songkhla.

The Bangkok government organised a global dawa conference in Yala in February where, according to Thawatichai Somsamau, governor of Narathiwat, a plan for preventing "radical Muslim separatists" from disrupting "peace" in the area was sanctioned.

However, many Muslim participants, including members of several outlawed Muslim liberation organisations, deny

that any such plan was endorsed by the conference which, according to official estimates, was attended by some 100,000 Muslims.

Immediately after the conference, the government launched a propaganda campaign against the Pattani Mujahideen. Lieutenant Colonel Prathip Thongthawti of the Internal Operating Command of Pattani said "Two major Muslim terrorist movements are recruiting new members by persuading Thai Muslims on their annual pilgrimage to Makkah to join armed training in some Middle East countries." He accused the National Revolutionary Front and the Pattani United Liberation Organisation (PULO) of

sending their members to Makkah to make contact with potential recruits. He did not say which countries were providing the armed training, but sources close to the colonel named Libya and the Soviet Union.

Bangkok then ordered the police and military to step up security precautions against "sabotage" of government offices and public places. The government believes that about 100 Pulo activists have already crossed into Southern Thailand through the Sungai Kolok and Waeng districts of Narathiwat province.

Muslim Mujahideen in Southern Thailand have been fighting for an independent Islamic Pattani state since 1940. The Thai government has consistently refused to acknowledge the presence of any such movement: it calls those involved either "communists" or "bandits."

Pattani has about three million people, 90 per cent of whom are Muslims of Malay origin. Their main grievances are that they face severe political and economic discrimination in Thailand.

In 1947, when Haji Muhammad Sulong, a prominent scholar from Pattani, submitted a memorandum to the government demanding religious freedom and recognition of Malay-Pattani as the official language, the government arrested him, his son and three followers. Their bodies were later found in a lake.

Subsequently, Muslims formed several organisations to pursue their demand for an independent Pattani. The first was the Greater Pattani-Malay Movement (Gempar). It was followed by Pulo, Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN), the National Liberation Front of Pattani (NLFP), and the Mujahideen Party, formed by leaders like Haji Karim, Muhammad Mahyuddin Tengku Jala Nasae, Baddril Hamdan and Haji Baha Dile.

Official estimates put the number of Mujahideen active in the region at 3,000. Pattani Muslim organisations claim the number is far greater.

Division within Mujahideen ranks has meant that the struggle has received little international attention. The government has taken advantage of this situation and has tried to destroy the political image of the movement. However, despite differences over strategy and leadership, almost all the Muslim resistance groups are united in their aim to establish an Islamic state in Pattani, based on the Quran and Sunna.

For some years the BRN advocated the integration of the Thai Muslim provinces with Malaysia. The indifference of successive Malaysian governments has meant that there are now very few Pattani Muslim leaders who advocate this arrangement.

Malaysia has refused to recognise the legitimacy of the Pattani Mujahideen's demands. It was expected that Anwar Ibrahim, leader of Abim (Malaysia's Muslim youth movement), who joined the Malaysian government in 1981, might try to influence his government's policies in favour of Pattani Mujahideen. In the past, Anwar raised the issue on several occasions, but since joining the cabinet he has made no apparent attempt to influence Malaysian policy on this issue.

Meanwhile, the jihad in the southern provinces of Thailand is gaining strength. Government forces have had little success in combatting the Mujahideen. In May 1983, Bangkok announced that by the end of the year the "secessionists" would be wiped out. The Mujahideen's determination, despite regular official news of the surrender of some Mujahideen, has defied all the government's efforts.

It is possible that this continued military failure has led the government to adopt a political strategy to mobilise Muslim support for its anti-Mujahideen stand. February's global dawa conference is part of that strategy: on the one hand, the government wants to convince Thai Muslims and various international organisations that Islam is being provided with all facilities in the kingdom, while on the other hand, military operations against the Mujahideen are being stepped up.

REWARD POSTED FOR PULO CHIEF

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 May 84 p 2

[Text]

YALA - The military has set a reward of 30,000 baht for the arrest of a leader of the self-styled Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO) whose separatist movement is in an area straddling Bannang Star and Yaha districts in the province, a senior army officer told *The Nation* yesterday.

Col Sunthorn Vinitchaikul, deputy commander of the Civilian-Police-Military (CPM) Unit 43, said an announcement was made recently for the arrest - dead or alive - of Doroh Talohwae, the leader of one of the active PULO groups.

He said the reward of 30,000 baht has earlier been sought by the CPM Unit 43 from the Fourth Army Region Command which approved it.

This is the initial stage of an attempt to crack down on separa-

tists in the South and more rewards will be given with the concentration on separatist leaders, he said.

He said a military helicopter was later flown above various villages in sensitive areas to distribute leaflets to inform villagers about the reward.

He pointed out that the offering of the reward was aimed at flushing separatists out of their hideouts while villagers will inform authorities on their bases.

Col Sunthorn said rewards will also be given to the arrest of over 10 more PULO leaders.

An informed source said Doroh Talohwae had earlier demanded a protection fee of one million baht from Kamchorn Construction Co which has been assigned to build a road between Yaha and Bannang Star districts.

RTG: VILLAGERS IN BORDER DISPUTE ARE LAO

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Jun 84 p 13

[Text]

IT all started with sensational but logically wrong reports that Lao troops had allegedly annexed three Thai border villages in Ut-tradit and subject them to communist rule. The published reports prompted a flurry of hectic activities at the national level throughout the past week to prevent misunderstandings with Laos over Thai policy towards the neighbour and put the real situation back into its right place.

The flurry of diplomatic activities in Bangkok and Vientiane unleashed by the Foreign Ministry in conjunction with the National Security Council (NSC) and with support from the military and the Interior Ministry was a show of unity within the government and is apparently working. Yet, the border problem involving about 1,800 Laotian settlers on Thai soil is still a hard nut to crack.

It is true that the problematic villages of Mai, Klang and Sawang, which covers 19 square kms in Ban Kroke Sub-district, are on Thai soil, about two kms from the frontier and that the villages have been subject to Lao communist rule - the villagers have paid taxes to the Chaiboury Administrative District and carry Lao identification cards, according to official reports.

Yet, Thai authorities argued that the situation was not such that Lao troops seized the three villages from Thailand by force and in defiance with the Thai Government.

They cited the following reports to underline the point:

- Most of the villagers, totalling about 100 families or about 1,800 people, are Laotians, and not Thais.

- The Thai Government and the Interior Ministry had not been aware of the existence of the three villages on Thai soil until recently when construction workers cut a strategic road into the remote and deserted area on the ill-defined border. The villagers are not under the registration system of the Ut-tradit provincial administration as well as the Local Administration Department, according to official reports.

- The three villages have been deserted for a long time because they were formerly under the influence of Gen Wang Pao, who is against Vientiane.

Referring to reported clashes between Thai and Lao troops allegedly as a result of the border dispute over the three villages,

NSC Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri told *The Nation* that according to his reports, Lao troops only obstructed the construction of the strategic road under the Highway for Security project on two incidents on May 24 and May 26. He said the unarmed construction workers had continued the building after

security troops were dispatched to the sensitive area to provide protection to the workers.

Thai diplomats made it plain to Vientiane that Bangkok wished to settle the problem through talks and that Thai authorities would resort to leniency in solving the problem about the presence of about 1,800 Laotian villagers on Thai soil. The rationale behind the messages is that Thailand does not want the situation to aggravate and to be let out of hand.

On the other hand, the diplomats asserted that the three villages are clearly on Thai soil and that Bangkok hopes the problem could be settled at the local level through the Utradit-Chaiboury border committee as it was not a border dispute involving claims from both sides over the piece of the territory.

The diplomats also made it clear that Thailand would go ahead with its construction of the strategic road along the Thai-Lao frontier, from Chuang Rai through Nan and Utradit, but in an apparent move to dispel possible fears on the Lao side the diplomats said that Thailand has a plan to construct a road parallel to the frontier throughout the country, and not the Thai-Lao frontier.

By far, Vientiane has kept silent over the border situation.

No reports on the incidents have been disseminated through the Lao mass media at all and Thai authorities took it as indicating that Vientiane was watching the stand from Thai leaders to assess the national policy towards Laos.

"If we are not united around a common policy, the situation could be exacerbated as the Lao side could misunderstand us," an informed source told *The Nation*.

Given that the Thai Government offered an olive branch to Vientiane, the Lao side is expected to pursue a soft stand towards Thailand. Yet, the problem

of the presence of 1,800 Lao villagers at the three villages, has yet to be solved and it appears complicated enough.

NSC Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong told *The Nation* that Thailand would not mind allowing the Lao villagers to continue residing on Thai soil in accordance with their wish. He said Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda had switched on the green-light for the option.

Yet, if the Lao villagers are allowed to be in Thailand, and not push back, their status would have to be discussed and agreed upon. Are they going to be illegal immigrants? And are they going to be moved to refugee holding centres?

And if the Thai Government opted to push them back across the border, will the move go against their wish? According to Squadron Leader Prasong, the Lao villagers told his deputy secretary general, who visited the area on May 22, that they wanted to live on Thai soil and that they resettled themselves there because the area provides them with a better living.

Utradit Governor Thawatch Makkarapong, who leads a Thai provincial delegation in talks with the Lao counterparts, told *The Nation* in an interview that he did not want to make any comments on the issue for the moment and preferred to "work quietly" to settle the problem.

There are still some questions that have yet to be answered. These include the one about the awareness or unawareness on the Laotian part that the three villages are on Thai soil. How do the Laotian view the construction of the strategic road and will the Lao local negotiators admit that this is not a border dispute, but a border problem? The answers to the questions have yet to be voiced by the Lao side and the complicity of the problem would depend on their answers.

NAVY WANTS TO BUY BRITISH WEAPONS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy (RTN) is seeking to purchase 150 million baht worth of 12 "Sting Ray" anti-submarine torpedoes from Britain as part of its masterplan to boost the naval defence which also includes a project to clinch a 500-million-baht deal for the construction of its first sonar-equipped mine-hunter late this year, RTN Commander-in-Chief Adm Prapat Chantaviraj told The Nation over the weekend.

The navy commander-in-chief said in an exclusive interview that the RTN was also making preparations to conclude a contract for ItalThai Marine Co Ltd to build a 3,000-dwt landing ship tank (LST), to be the largest ever for the RTN. The landing vehicle will cost the RTN about 500 million baht, he said.

Adm Prapat said Britain and the RTN had agreed in principle for the purchase of the 'Sting Ray' torpedoes to be installed at two Corvette warships which will be constructed by an American company. The construction of the Corvette warships will probably start next year.

Referring to the plan to acquire its first mine-hunter, the naval force chief said several countries are taking part in a bidding for the construction of the 500-million-baht vessel.

The mine-hunter will have one of the most sophisticated mine-detection systems as well as compact mine-sweeper, he said.

He said he expected RTN to sign contracts for the construction of the mine-hunter and the LST before his retirement at the end of September.

The construction of the two vessels could start after the contracts are clinched and it would take about three years to complete, he said.

The RTN has agreed to commission ItalThai Marine Co Ltd to build the 3,000-ton LST and planned to call a bidding for the construction of the other vessel soon, he said. The navy is in the process of asking for an approval from the Cabinet for some adjustments in its original specifications for the construction of the mine-hunter as well as for a contract with ItalThai, according to Adm Prapat.

Among the bidders for the construction of the mine-hunter are ship-building firms from West Germany, France, England, Sweden, the Netherlands and Italy, he said.

He said that among ASEAN countries, Malaysia had put into service four mine-hunters, each displacing 500 tons and worth about 800-900 million baht. The four vessels were constructed in Italy, he added. The mine-hunter the RTN plans to acquire has a displacement load of about 350-370 tons, Adm Prapat said.

He said the deal that the RTN would clinch with ItalThai Marine would cost less than the initial estimated budget and make it possible for the Navy to spend the left-over on the construction of another patrol boat.

Adm Prapat said that the RTN decided to choose the Sting Rays following a comparative study on a suitable type of torpedoes for the two Corvette light frigates. The other torpedoes that were earlier studied by the RTN are manufactured by the United States and Italy (White Head), he said.

"After a thorough study, we came to the conclusion that Sting Rays are most suitable to the environments in the Gulf of Thailand in the sense of combat capabilities," he said.

He said that the RTN was working out the details of a deal for the purchase, which will be clinched with Britain after the Cabinet has approved the draft contract.

The Sting Ray is a lightweight homing torpedo that can be launched by aircraft, helicopters or ships.

British Minister of State for Defence Procurement Geoffrey Pattie told *The Nation* about a month ago that he discussed the possibility of selling Sting Rays with Adm Prapat during his visit here. He said that Thailand would be the first country in the region to acquire the Sting Rays.

TRAINER PLANE

Flying Officer Thiraparb who was the only person on the plane was on his way from Hua Hin.

He flew on the aircraft from Bangkok to Hua Hin on Saturday for a training there.

He decided to make an emergency landing in Bangkhunthuen when its engine developed trouble. Sixth Aviation Commander Group Capt Udom Mahavasu said the plane was slightly damaged.

He said RTAF officials inspect the plane yesterday and it would be moved to the RTAF airport to be repaired today.

A helicopter was despatched to the scene yesterday to pick up the pilot.

The trainer aircraft, known as "Chantra 08" was one of the five planes built by RTAF some four years ago. This was the first accident for this type of aircraft.

CONSTITUTION-POOLS ON STUDENT VIEWS OF MPS, ECONOMY, MILITARY

REFIDRA/PATINVA IN 1981 IN 84, 84 PG 1-10

(PATINVA) "The Jayamawong" Program: Joint Student the 1981

(TRD) In Volume 268, PATINVA presented the results of a poll on the views of students and other people toward the military. The poll was conducted by the research team of Dr. Somchai Rakwichit. The article was titled "Thailand, Don't Interfere in Politics." At one point, mention was made of the "Mobile Southernmost 'Sam Kiao' Garrison" training base that was offered by the Internal Security Operations Command, in the province, at the "Kao I Dang" (Kao I Dang) (Kao I Dang) and that was attended by 185 students from eight institutions. At this seminar, the experts who came to deliver lectures passed out a questionnaire to obtain the views of those attending the seminar on five different problems. Originally, they used the same questionnaire used by the research team of Dr. Somchai Rakwichit. Most of the questions and response choices used in this questionnaire were identical to those in the questionnaire used by the research team of Dr. Somchai Rakwichit. But some of the questions and response choices were changed, which may have had a direct effect on the research results at the level of confidence that can be placed in the data. And in a radio report titled "Student Reaction to Solving the Country's Problem" that was broadcast by the Internal Security Operations public relations section of the "S.K.K." and Operations Center of the Internal Security Operations Command," which was broadcast on the "Jayamawong" program on 21 March, the report spoke about the results of the questionnaire. But some of the answers to the questions had been altered so that they would be in harmony with the study and the writer. PATINVA is greatly opposed to distorting the data like this.

1. What are the 11 but don't like: Improper transfer

Actually, PATINVA has already presented the results obtained from this questionnaire, which was left to PATINVA by a reliable, if the letters claim. But in which 1981, 1981 (1981) (1981) and in 1981 (1981)

Figure 10.11.10. The separation, resolution, and peak widths of the peaks from the 100% quartzite sample that were between 1.0 and 1.25 μm .

Abstract: The effect of temperature on the growth of *Aspergillus fumigatus* was studied. The growth rate was determined by measuring the optical density of the culture at 280 nm. The growth rate was highest at 37°C and lowest at 15°C. The growth rate was also affected by the concentration of the inoculum. The growth rate was highest at 10⁶ cells/ml and lowest at 10⁴ cells/ml. The growth rate was also affected by the pH of the medium. The growth rate was highest at pH 7 and lowest at pH 5.

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of Nevada:

M. W. J. Jansz (V-Party) criticized the Parliament's resolution on the shortcomings of the economic situation in the world. This is something that L. J. de Vries, the spokesman of the V-Party, government's policy spokesman, has said in 1973.

Question 4: In military circles at present, there are two important groups that hold opposing views. With which military group do you agree the most?

A. Soldiers should hold political power directly since, in general, the political parties and MPs are not good. They are the tool of evil administrators and interest groups that want power and profits for themselves and their cronies. Thus, the soldiers, who are more honest and sincere toward the country, must hold administrative power in the country for the time being.

B. If the soldiers hold political power, they will form alliances with evil merchants and interest groups. They will play favorites and serve profits without fear of the law. This will make it possible for CPC influence to spread within the military and lead to splits within the military. Thus, the best thing is for soldiers to encourage the political parties to play a real role in solving the country's problems in a democratic way. The military should quickly remove its political role and carry out its real duties in an efficient manner.

The results were that 36 students, or 29.33 percent, chose "A"; 10, or 8.00 percent chose "B."

Question 5: For 10 years now, there has been great turmoil in Thailand. There has been a lack of political stability, things have deteriorated and there has been great economic and moral corruption. These problems must be solved immediately and decisively if our country is to have real progress. There are three views as to how to solve these problems. With which of these views do you agree the most?

A. The military must play the main role in solving the problems since the country has power and since it is honest, patriotic and honest and is more prepared than other groups in Thai society to push for reform.

B. The political parties since the political parties are the representatives of the people.

C. Smart people should join together to solve the problems.

The results were that 36 students, or 45.69 percent, chose "A"; 56 students, or 71.07 percent, chose "B"; and 44, or 55.56 percent, chose "C."

Of the first questions on this questionnaire, questions 1 and 4 clearly differed from those in the questionnaire of the previous team of 10. General Khasabrit, that is, in his comments about it. The team of the students and people on the quality of the MP, is that it is the responsibility and duty of the people to solve the problems. In the questionnaire, there were five possible answers ranging from "very bad" to "very good". The respondents were also asked to select a reason for making the choice. For example, if the respondent chose that, in general, the quality of the MP is "very bad" the respondent

then asked them why they felt that the quality of MPs was "fair." The purpose of this was to learn what criteria the respondents had used to judge the quality of the MPs or to find out to which matters they attached the most importance, so that the MPs will be able to improve themselves in a proper way and in accord with the views of the majority of the people. As for the results of the most recent poll on this conducted by the research team of Dr. Somchai Rakwichit, which conducted the poll during the period 3-14 February, PATINYA will publish the results in a future issue.

As for Question 3, the response choices were quite different. In the questionnaire of Dr. Somchai Rakwichit, the question and responses were as follows:

"For 17 years now, there has been great turmoil in Thailand. There has been a lack of political stability, things have deteriorated and there has been great economic and social injustice. These problems must be solved readily and correctly. There are three views on how to solve these problems. With which of these views do you agree the most?

A. View No 1: The military should be the principal leader in solving the problems since the military has power and since it is resolute, patriotic and honest and is more prepared than other groups in this society to push for change.

B. View No 2: The political parties should be the principal leader in solving the country's problems since the political parties are the center where the people's leaders are gathered together. Since Thailand is striving to build a democracy and do things for the well-being of the people, the political parties, which are the representatives of the people, should be the ones to form the government and control the state apparatus so that the country is governed in accord with the wishes of the majority of the people.

C. View No 3: The people's organizations that have good ideals and that have honest and capable leaders who are accepted by the majority of the people should be the main tool in solving the country's problems. Because in the past, when the military had power, it built a dictatorship. The soldiers mainly sought profits for their own group. The political parties are not the real representatives of the people. When they have power, they seek profits for their groups, too, and do not show any sense of responsibility. Thus, the real choice of the people is to join together with good ideals and have good leaders who are sincere toward the people. By joining forces, they can exert pressure on those people to administer the country and supervise the bureaucracy and political parties to ensure that they serve the country and people.

It can be seen that the responses with the greatest differences are responses "B" and "C." In the questionnaire prepared by the research team of Dr. Somchai, these responses provided much detail so that the

problems and thus the military must have political power, particularly legislative and executive power. He cited the principle that "power and duty must go hand in hand." But this is correct in certain cases only. For example, the military has the duty of defending the country against foreign invasion. Thus, the military should have sufficient power to carry on activities that are connected with defending the country. The government is responsible for governing the country and so it must have powers concerning administering the country. But it is not right for the military to demand power in governing the country since that is not the duty of the military. Thus, things must be considered on a case-by-case basis. It is incorrect to lump things together and conclude that power and duty must go hand in hand in all cases.

Besides that, there is another point about what PATIRAT disagreed with the writer of the radio report. And that is, the "person who is responsible for solving the country's problems must have sufficient political and administrative power, particularly legislative and executive power. Otherwise, he will not be able to solve any of the problems." We disagree with this because the political and administrative history of Thailand has shown that the governments that have had sufficient legislative and executive power, such as the governments of Field Marshal PHIBUL, Field Marshal Thanarat, Field Marshal Thanom Kittiwachan and Dr. Thanasak Kongsamut, have not been able to solve the country's problems and that they have even played an important part in creating economic, social and political problems in Thai society. Thus, the most important thing that will enable the person who is responsible for solving the country's problems (that is, the government) to fulfill his duty is the government's ability to hold executive and legislative power. Hence, this depends on how honest the government is and on how big and effective the country's problems are. It is not the responsibility of the people to accept the government.

CONCLUSION

In collecting data for a research study, it is necessary to use the collection methods that will help to obtain the type of data needed and about which there can be a high degree of confidence. Obtaining the reliability of the data obtained is always a difficult and important step in the research process. Because the reliability of the data obtained depends on various factors, if the population is large and representative of the target (study) population, if the sample is taken properly and the sample is truly representative of the population, the data obtained will be reliable. Therefore, the researcher should consider the reliability of the data obtained and the reliability of the data obtained in the study.

Besides this, the questionnaire used in the study was not very good and questions in techniques that are used in the study are not very good. It is not very good to collect data through the use of a questionnaire. It is better to use other methods to collect data, such as interviews, focus group discussions, and other methods.

study must be done before the questionnaire is used in the actual study in order to see if the questionnaire has any weaknesses that should be corrected.

The final step that is very important is that in presenting the results of the study, the results must be presented in accord with the facts. The results cannot be distorted because of any interest. Because besides being a betrayal of one's duties, the research will not be accepted as scholarly work and the results will be worthless.

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CSO: 4207/150

POTENTIAL BANK PROBLEMS ANALYZED

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 14 May 84 pp 12-11

[Article: "Are the Commercial Banks Still Secure?"]

[Text] Recently, the government issued a compulsory "appeal" asking the mass media not to criticize things or publish reports harmful to the economic security of the country. It claimed that actually, the economy in general is good. There was widespread reaction to this on the part of the mass media and those close to business circles. Because it is well known what condition the country's economy is really in, the banker told PATINYA that "at present, we refuse to accept the truth. Actually, the nation's economic institutions are in deep trouble. The truth of this should be accepted." Even though the government is trying to deny this, it cannot keep businessmen and other people from worrying about this. In particular, after the collapse of the trusts and banks, many people began to have doubts and worry about whether or not the commercial banks, which are financial institutions that play a significant role in saving the nation's economic situation, would experience similar problems.

Trusts and Banks: What Do They Mean?

Several important economic factors that have led to the country's current economic and financial recession include the world economic recession of 1981 and the balance of trade and balance of payments deficits. The government decided to solve the balance of trade and balance of payments problems by devaluing the baht at the end of 1981. This worsened the balance of trade and balance of payments deficits somewhat. But it also affected the country's financial position. The result, it says, is that the businessmen and people in general are in a constant state of worry about the value of the baht. And there were serious fears that the baht would be devalued again. This finally led to a tight money situation and the turmoil in financial circles resulted in a loss of confidence for many financial businesses such as trusts and banks. The result is that they had to close down operations. Many people were also worried about the future of the Bank of Thailand. Actually, after 10 years of operation, the bank had suffered a loss of credibility. It failed to meet the government's demand for money, thereby creating a serious financial crisis.

3. Money was loaned for agricultural activities. This was desired by the government, which encouraged the commercial banks to extend more credit of this type. The commercial banks did not like this because the repayment of this type of credit is seasonal. Also, agricultural yields depend on the weather and prices depend on market demand, both of which are very uncertain. Thus, there is great uncertainty concerning the repayment of the loans.

4. Money was loaned for construction activities such as the construction of condominiums, huge trade centers and townhouse projects. In particular, concerning the condominium and trade center projects, some banks invested large sums in such projects in the hope of making profits in the long term since they thought that the people would respond to the advertisements or fall in love with the grand buildings and rush to make purchases. But things did not turn out that way. Because demand and the purchasing power of the people are limited. Thus, concerning these projects, some of which cost hundreds of millions of baht to build, fewer than the targeted number of people have placed orders or made purchases. This has depressed things even more. Even some of the townhouse projects have failed to sell well. Thus, the money invested in these projects, which were supported by the banks, is "stuck" in these projects as if set in concrete.

5. Concerning payment of the debts, particularly the foreign debts, the payments of some of the large banks have gone as high as 105 percent, which is 5 percent above the lawful limit.

Besides this, many of the large banks have hoped to make large profits from a devaluation of the baht by stockpiling large amounts of dollars in the hope that when the baht is devalued, they will reap huge profits. But the baht has not been devalued and instead the value of the dollar has declined, and so banks that have stockpiled dollars in the hope of making huge profits have lost money and have not even earned the interest that they should have since their money has been tied up like this. They have not allowed the money to revolve according to the financial system. These are all important reasons for the commercial banks' lack of liquidity, or lack of revolving funds, and their inability to prepare the funds and credit for their companies.

As for being short of money, or being "short" as it is called, another news source told PATINYA that "if large numbers of people were to go and withdraw millions of baht in a single day, the banks would fail immediately, and this includes the large banks, too."

Conclusion: The Commercial Banks Are Collapsing

From what has been said above, it can be said that it is not just the trusts and credit for foreign companies that have experienced such a lack of liquidity that some have collapsed while others have been placed under the control of a receiver established by the Bank of Thailand.

MINISTER CONCERNED OVER RISING ADDICTION, ALCOHOLISM, CRIME

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 3 May 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "The Thai Are Addicted to Alcohol, Drugs, and Divorce"]

[Text] Society is deteriorating seriously because of the spiritual decline.

Mr Marut Bunanak, the minister of public health and president of the National Commission on Mental Health, revealed that now the rapid changes in the economy and society have meant that living at a primitive level, which formerly could provide a living, has gotten worse. This has caused pressure and spiritual instability which directly affect the mental health of people at all levels and increase social problems.

As will be seen, the Thai people have increased their alcohol consumption. Statistics from 1981 indicate a total alcohol consumption of 588.4 million bottles, which is a 5.84 percent increase from 1980. People 15 years and older consume about 24 bottles of alcohol per person per year, or an average of two bottles per month. In addition there is the problem of narcotics which is curving upward every year. Statistics from 1981 indicate that about 46,254 were treated in government clinics, which is 38 percent higher than 1980. As for the crime problem in 1980 there were 481.8 criminal cases per 100,000 of the population, which is a 2.59 percent increase over 1980. There were 35.9 cases involving serious offenses per 100,000 of the population, and 72,287 persons required confinement. There were 2,498 children and young people either taken in for investigation or watched over. The family, which is society's smallest unit, has experienced an increase in divorce every year. In 1981 27,287 persons were divorced throughout the country, which is 9.28 percent higher than 1980.

The minister of public health also said that the problems mentioned at the beginning were social problems which derived completely from mental health. In any case, the government has recognized the problem of mental health and has established a National Commission for Mental Health which will promote mental health for all including children, young people, adults and older people, and will seek more ways to protect mental health. This should reduce social problems. In addition there will be improved treatment and rehabilitation of mentally ill people. This will increase efficiency by maximizing participation. And there will be an understanding of how to promote mental health which can be presented to the people. For this reason there will be small teams to work with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Interior, and with University bureaus.

BRIEFS

COMPENSATION FOR THAHAN PHRAN IRREGULARS--They will get an increased yearly compensation if they are willing to stay on. Mr Pramot Sukhum, the deputy spokesman for the government, announced the results of a meeting of the Council of Ministers on 17 April 1984 as follows: the Council of Ministers acknowledged the opinion arrived at jointly by the Treasury Ministry, the Defense Ministry, the Office of the Budget, and the Office of Currency that the Thahan Phran Volunteers are not employees like government employees, and so payment for their services should be considered compensation. And it would be appropriate to establish the rule that the Thahan Phran Volunteers in all units of the Defense Ministry have the right to an increase in compensation in their second year and in succeeding years when they volunteer for further duty. They will be considered for bonuses in addition to their compensation in special circumstances. It will be a regulation of the Treasury Ministry that compensation will be paid to the Thahan Phran Volunteers of the Defense Ministry for the year--effective 1 October 1983. The Prime Minister has given his approval for this regulation of the Treasury Ministry. [Text] [Bangkok BAK MUANG in Thai 16 Apr 84 pp 1, 16] 2143

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND ETHNIC ACTIVITY

ROLE OF SAPPER TROOPS IN MODERN COMBAT DISCLOSED

Article TAI THI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 2, Jan 81 pp 40-51

[Article by Senior Colonel Nguyen Chi: "Sapper Troops in Modern Combat"]

[Text] Our sapper troops were formed during the anti-French resistance war, became a combat arm during the anti-U.S. resistance war, and developed from guerrilla fighting to conventional, increasingly modern combat. Combined-arms battalions in which sapper troops participated became more and more common, and their scale larger and larger, on the southern battlefield, especially after Tet of 1968. Representative of the high level of development of modern combat was the General Offensive of the spring of 1975, the high point of which was the historic Ho Chi Minh Campaign. In that campaign, the sapper troops fought in combined units totalling dozens of infantry divisions, many tank, artillery, and anti-aircraft corps, many local, militia, and guerrilla units, and even the air force and navy, on the largest scale ever with regard to forces and space.

The nation's people's war for national salvation in the south of our country achieved the period of continuous and most brilliant development in all respects of the sapper troops and the art of sapper fighting. In that war, the sapper troops were not only effective in fighting the enemy by using the art of independent combat, but developed their effectiveness in fighting the enemy by the art of coordinated combat with the other combat arms and forces in many battles and campaigns on all battlefields.

From January 1967-1968 period, in the strategically crucial and mountainous areas the sapper troops were used in combination the infantry, artillery, and other units, or with local armed forces, to wipe out Special Forces outposts and bases and enemy military structures to break their control and expand the liberated areas.

The strategic surprise attack at the beginning of spring in 1975 by our soldiers and people in the south, who simultaneously attacked 50 municipalities and cities, was a living reality which affirmed the capability of the sapper troops to coordinate with and engage in combined combat with the other forces. In 1975, we mainly used special elite forces, in combination with the other forces, to attack the enemy's headquarters, bases and rear-area bases. The sapper, artillery, and infantry units simultaneously attacked many strategic objectives and created a decisive effect in transforming the situation of the campaign, such as in the battle at Ban Me Thuot (headquarters of the puppet 1st

Division), Tan Thai (the puppet 7th Armored Regiment), the Tan Loc airfield, the citadel, provincial headquarters, etc. Those battles effectively supported the launching of an uprising by the masses, who mastered Hue for 25 days and nights. In Saigon, the sapper and commando forces both fought independently and coordinated with the infantry, artillery, and mortar units to attack nearly all of the war-guiding U.S.-puppet headquarters organs, including the U.S. Embassy, "Independence" Place, the GHQ, the Naval Headquarters, the Police Headquarters, Tan Son Nhat airfield, etc., which struck the enemy with lightning blows and inflicted on them very heavy military and political losses.

The general offensive of the spring of 1975 confirmed the high degree of development of our armed forces with regard to modern combat and demonstrated the fighting strength and effectiveness of the sapper troops in coordinated combat with the combat arms and armed forces branches in the over-all formations of medium and large-scale campaigns.

In the Central Highlands Campaign the sapper troops, with the status of an important force in the campaign, were used to attack a number of key, strategic objectives deep within the city of Buon Me Thuot, which facilitated the entry of our infantry and tanks into the city, and took and held the Hoa Binh airfield, which caused the enemy to lose a base for a counterattack by air. The sapper troops were also used in the mission of interdicting and destroying enemy airfields, supply depots, and headquarters at Pleiku, which contributed to pinning down the enemy and drawing them in that direction.

In the Ho Chi Minh Campaign, the sapper and commando forces were used on the scale of many battalions and regiments, and took 14 bridges and 6 enemy bases which dominated our main lines of attack, thus creating conditions for our main-force corps to advance on Saigon. They attacked Tan Son Nhat airfield and a number of key objectives in the center of the city to support the main forces of the campaign, so that they could step up their rate of attack, and contributed to cutting off the enemy on the inner perimeter from those on the outer perimeter, creating chaos in the enemy's rear areas, and motivating the people to win mastery in a number of areas.

Never had the sapper forces been used in a concentrated manner in large units to coordinate harmoniously with the other units and columns, as in that historic general offensive. And never before had the fighting methods of the sapper troops been as lively and rich, in such a short period of time, as in that campaign: they penetrated deeply, struck key targets, attacked enemy lines of communication, airfields, supply depots, headquarters, etc.; coordinated their actions with those of the other areas and forces; took and held objectives assigned them in the proper order and at the correct time; and fought in direct coordination with the combat arms and the forces in joint formations in each battle and campaign.

That was the result of an entire process of the development of sapper troops from a low level to a high level in many regards. With regard to forces, they advanced from combat by small teams and units to the scale of companies and battalions. With regard to offensive objectives, they advanced from attacking to eliminate puppet village officials and bullies, and outposts, district

seats, and subsectors, to attacking to wipe out headquarters organs and large numbers of troops, attacking communications and transportation facilities, and the enemy's war facilities and materials then, along with the other combat arms, to wiping out entire enemy troop concentrations of enemy troops in defensive positions in an attack by our troops. With regard to the spacial aspect, they gradually advanced from attacks on targets near our bases to attacking the headquarters, airfields, ports, supply depots, and hotels deeper and deeper in areas controlled by the enemy, and eventually to the central organs in the enemy's final lairs. With regard to time, they advanced from fighting for a matter of minutes to fighting for hours, and then to fighting for an entire day or many days. They advanced from attacking quickly and then withdrawing to attacking, mastering the battlefield, and holding their ground for a certain period of time. With regard to strength, they advanced from fighting independently, principally by means of assault force to more and more closely combining assault force with their own firepower, and from fighting independently they advanced to coordinating the fighting of the sappers, the infantry, and the artillery, and then coordinating with a number of other combat arms. From the level of combat coordination according to plans drafted prior to the beginning of the battle to the level of coordinating combat directly with the other combat arms in the same formation, in all basic situations of the battle or campaign.

The combat effectiveness of the sapper troops was steadily increased. They annihilated a large number of enemy troops and war facilities, created chaos and disruption in the enemy command apparatus, created confusion among the enemy soldiers, attacked the communications-transportation lines, the POL supply lines, and system of rear-area support, and created chaos and confusion in the enemy's rear area. Therefore, in many instances the activities of the sapper troops contributed to defeating a number of the enemy's strategic policies and measures on the battlefields.

The actualities of combat have demonstrated that by making good use of sapper forces and fully bringing into play the sapper fighting methods in modern combat we can clearly improve the results and effectiveness of combat, use few forces but still reduce the effectiveness of the enemy's artillery firepower, and destroy many of their artillery pieces, tanks, airplanes, warships, and other war facilities. Under certain specific conditions a sapper unit can fulfill the mission of a fighter-bomber wing, the mission of a surface-to-surface missile unit, or the mission of an airborne unit, etc., in modern combat.

The above actualities have proved that the viewpoints that sapper units can only fight independently but cannot participate in coordinated combat, and can only be effective in guerrilla warfare and are not effective in modern, conventional warfare, are incorrect. In the recent anti-U.S. war the sapper troops truly became a factor in the combat strength of, and a component of, the combined units, and contributed actively to creating the combined strength of our army and people in the tactical, campaign, and strategic spheres. The sapper troops' special characteristic of using the small to fight the large and using the few to fight the many, which is manifested in their functions, missions, organization, equipment, and fighting methods, can never impede their effectiveness in modern combat. The problem is how to correctly utilize that

characteristic, in a manner appropriate to the laws of modern combat, and how to creatively use their fighting strength, in a manner appropriate to the special characteristics of coordinated combat. The sapper troops have a scientific basis with regard to their organization and equipment, a high degree of accuracy in actions, and an advanced, modern combat art. Those factors are very closely related and are appropriate to our army's modern combat. Therefore, the study and good utilization of all fighting abilities of the sapper troops, in order to outstandingly fulfill the functions and missions of the combat arms under the modern conditions of war to defend the homeland, is a major requirement of our armed forces at present.

The most fundamental characteristic of modern warfare is fighting by means of coordinated strength and the greatest efforts on the part of many combat arms and armed forces branches with modern technical equipment. Coordinated combat obeys the law-like general principles of modern war. Therefore, when participating in coordinated combat and modern combat the sapper troops must obey the general laws of coordinated combat by combat arms and armed forces branches in our country. In addition to being a "special elite combat arm which strikes mortal blows and wins big victories," the sapper troops also manifest their own characteristics when coordinating with the other combat arms in battles and campaigns. It is necessary to firmly grasp those special characteristics. To realize only the particular but not the general laws will separate the sapper troops from the orbit of modern, coordinated combat by the combat arms. On the other hand, if we only see the general laws without seeing the particular characteristics we cannot use the sapper combat arm or the activities of sapper troops in coordinated combat by the combat arms, or bring into play their strength and "special elite" forte. In changing over from liberation war to war to defend the homeland, it is also necessary to realize the new developments and requirements regarding military art, coordinated combat, and modern combat in general, and the combat art of sapper troops in particular.

With regard to the combat art of sapper troops in modern combat, we may bring up the following matters:

1. Closely combining independent fighting with coordinated fighting.

Independent fighting is the forte of the sapper troops. However, the sapper troops are also capable of coordinated fighting. The precedents of the independent fighting method, coordinated fighting method, and a combination of the two by the sapper troops in modern campaigns and campaigns which combine the combat arms and armed forces branches appeared in the anti-U.S. people's war for national salvation and in the war to defend the homeland against the Chinese expansionist aggressors. Actual combat affirmed that the strategic role, campaign effectiveness, and fighting efficiency of the sapper combat arm depends not on only one fighting method but on both, and their close combination. When one examines the process of development of a battle or campaign by coordinated combat arms and armed forces branches, one sees that a widespread activity of the combat arms and armed forces branches is close coordination and combination with the other combat arms and armed force branches, according to the objectives, times, and locations in a common formation. But that does not mean eliminating the (relatively) independent

activities of the combat arms and armed forces branches. But the independent activities of the combat arms and armed forces branches are also carried out according to plan and with unified command, in order to fulfill the separate missions and contribute to attaining the common objectives of the battles and campaigns. Thus closely combining the independent fighting method and the coordinated fighting method is appropriate to both the general nature of modern warfare and the particular nature of the sapper troops.

The independent fighting method is usually the fighting method of the on-the-spot sapper forces. The on-the-spot sapper forces of people's war to defend the homeland, who are a component of the on-the-spot forces of people's war to defend the homeland, are not merely local forces but include the upper-echelon sapper forces who were deployed in advance in each area and on each battlefield. The on-the-spot sapper forces are capable of studying the enemy, preparing to attack the designated targets, studying the terrain and weather, drafting action plans, etc., relatively carefully and concretely on the scene, before or during a battle or campaign. Under such conditions, the sapper forces can use their most effective fighting method of attacking secretly, by surprise, strongly, and rapidly to attack the communications-transportation hubs and war facilities, and annihilate an important part of the enemy manpower where they are deploying forces, or in areas behind their lines, including their campaign and war headquarters.

The coordinated fighting method is usually the fighting method of the mobile sapper units. The mobile sapper forces coordinate with the other combat arms and armed forces branches in attacking and taking a common objective in order to fulfill the missions of the battle or campaign. Such battles can occur in a common formation to attack the targets directly impeding the development of our main forces in the decisive areas. A number of coordinated battles by the sappers and the other combat arms and armed forces branches to attack deeper and farther targets outside the formations use more flexible coordination modes. That coordinated fighting method can be used in many different combat forms in many different kinds of terrain: mountains, coastal areas, rural lowlands, or cities, and on nearby or distant battlefields. The important matter is that we must clearly understand the characteristics and operational strengths of the sappers in order to positively and actively help, unite with, and create conditions for them to fulfill the missions assigned them in coordinated battles and campaigns with the other combat arms and armed forces branches, in a common formation.

In war to defend our homeland, large-scale coordinated combat by many combat arms and armed forces branches can take place from the very beginning. The coordinated battles and modern campaigns will be fought in many different areas. The sapper troops must be capable of engaging in coordinated combat on different scales, especially on medium and large scales, in many different areas in order to, along with the other combat arms and forces, stop and annihilate the aggressor troops on the front lines of the homeland. Furthermore, the special targets of the enemy, such as headquarters, warehouses, communications centers, airfields, ports, missile positions, etc., will also appear. Therefore, there will arise the objective requirement of closely combining the two fighting methods: independent fighting and fighting by the sappers in modern combat. Combining the two fighting methods does not

mean giving them equal emphasis or using them alternately. The real nature of that combination is the flexible use of both the independent and combined fighting methods in order to fulfill the sapper missions. In the course of battles and campaigns, the fighting method most capable of fulfilling the mission should be used. The use of a certain fighting method should not be forced, and the enemy must not be fought in a repetitious manner. The distinction between independent fighting and coordinated combat is relative. Even in independent combat there is a certain amount of independent fighting and in coordinated combat there is still the necessary amount of independence. The important matter is that the sapper units must know how to fight in a manner appropriate to the specific conditions, with a special, elite nature and their ability to strike mortal blows and win big victories in order to fulfill their missions.

In order to closely combine the two fighting methods of the sappers, the sapper commander and the combined combat arms commander must fully understand the function, missions, and fighting methods of the sapper troops and take into consideration the very specific factors regarding the table of organization, equipment, combat capabilities, and operational forte of each component and each sapper unit so that they can be used at the right time and in the right place. The battle and campaign commanders must also guide and assist the sapper units in all regards in preparing the battlefield; doing a good job of organizing all aspects of combat support, such as reconnaissance, communications, fortifications, rear services, and technical facilities; and organize good coordination between the sapper units and the units of the other combat arms and forces participating in the battle or campaign.

2. Fighting the enemy under the conditions of having little time to study and prepare.

One of the major characteristics of modern combat in war to defend the homeland is that the situation of the campaign or battle can be urgent. Our soldiers and people must fight the enemy aggressors when they are attacking from the outside. The targets and opportunities of our attacks may quickly appear and disappear, in contrast to the time when we were fighting an enemy who were already present in our country. Therefore, the sapper troops must be able to fight and fight well under the conditions of there being time to prepare and there being little time to prepare. Fighting an enemy who were already present in our country, with time for detailed, specific study and preparations with regard to the offensive objectives and methods, has always been a strength of the sapper troops. In the anti-U.S. war for national salvation the sapper troops gained much experience in attacking the enemy under such conditions. However, there were instances in which the sapper troops had to attack the enemy under the conditions of having to make urgent preparations in a very limited period of time. In the large offensive campaigns in 1971, 1972, and especially the spring of 1975, the sapper troops fulfilled and fulfilled well the missions assigned them in very urgent combined arms battles and campaigns. That demonstrated the offensive capability of the sapper troops in both instances.

In actuality, when targets of an enemy already in our country were attacked, the sappers made secret preparations, carried out surprise attacks, attacked

deep within enemy lines, inflicted mortal blows, and attained high effectiveness. However, that does not mean that in the modern combat of war to defend the homeland that fighting method cannot be used. As everyone knows, the tasks regarding combat readiness to win victory in war to defend the homeland are being prepared in peacetime. Matters regarding tactics, techniques, combat stratagems, the strengths, weaknesses, fortes, and deficiencies of the enemy, as well as their directions and routes of movement and modes of launching aggressive attacks into our areas, are studied and promptly supplemented in each period of time. Our soldiers and people are implementing a plan to defend the nation, preparing forces, organizing the battlefield position, and drafting plans in order to be prepared to defeat the enemy's aggressive attack. Those tasks are a very important basis of the task of organizing and preparing combat in order to create a status of inflicting painful, mortal blows according to the strongest fighting method of the sapper troops. The sapper troops rely directly on the people's war position which is now being prepared in the localities, areas, and defensive echelons, in order to organize the exploitation of sources of information and data regarding the enemy, foreseeing and studying the objectives that must be attacked, selecting routes and methods to be used in approaching the enemy, resolving problems regarding rear services and technical facilities, and preparing bases and areas of operation for fighting the enemy. Thus it is still possible to ensure the quality of the task of preparing for combat in accordance with the most effective fighting method of the sapper troops under the new conditions.

Of course, it is difficult to have a complete plan, under the conditions of modern warfare, before the enemy aggressors launch their attack from the outside. Unforeseen contingencies, necessary adjustments of the original plan, and certain changes in the orders of the commander, are entirely possible in the course of a modern battle or campaign. Therefore, supplementing, improving, and perfecting the preparatory methods in order to make urgent preparations but still ensure quality and meet the requirements, are essential demands made of the sapper troops. It is also necessary to supplement, improve, and perfect the methods of grasping the enemy, study the terrain, organize combat forces and coordinate the relevant forces in attacking in an accurate, timely manner in accordance with the requirements of the commander. The results of such tasks depend to an important degree on the knowledge of the sapper cadres about the characteristics and requirements of modern warfare in war to defend the homeland, and our new difficulties and advantages when fighting enemy troops who are carrying out an aggressive attack. That is also dependent on the adroitness of the commander of a battle or campaign in creating conditions, organizing coordination, and correctly using and commanding sapper troops so that they can both attack the objectives with much time for preparations and fulfill missions in battles with little preparatory time. The special characteristics of the activities, and the most effective fighting methods, of the sappers must be firmly grasped by the commander so that he can weigh and think every time he assigns missions to and uses them.

3. Fighting with high effectiveness in many combat forms in many different areas.

Developing a step further in comparison to the liberation war in the past, war to defend the homeland will be carried out in many new combat forms. Some

combat forms which were used extensively in the past, such as attacks and counterattacks, will have undergone new development with regard to the contents and methods of organization and action. Some new forms of combat, such as the (campaign) defensive, amphibious landings, opposing amphibious landings, airborne landings, opposing airborne landings, etc., will appear and can be organized and carried out with the coordination of many combat arms, armed forces branches, and forces on both a tactical scale and a campaign scale. The participation of sapper troops in such tactical and combat forms is an objective requirement posed by modern people's war to defend the homeland. The process of their development has also proved that the sapper troops can fulfill that requirement.

In the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation, by means of surprise attacks on rear services bases, communications-transportation targets, and headquarters organs in the enemy's campaign and strategic rear area, the sapper troops proved their ability to attack distant targets deep in the "rear area" of the adversary. The offensive became an inherent characteristic of the combat activities of the sapper troops. In war to defend the homeland, although they faced a new enemy and new circumstances, special enemy targets had to appear. Thus in coordinated combat with the combat arms and armed forces branches the sappers had to bring into play their most effective fighting method: attacking to knock out distant targets, deep within the enemy's formation, while also skilfully attacking the nearby, direct targets in the enemy formation. That required the sapper troops to raise their level of combat another step, so that it could be appropriate to the new conditions and to create all conditions for striking truly painful, truly mortal blows on the enemy. In each period of time there could be objectives which "cannot yet be attacked" but no objectives "which cannot be attacked."

The sapper troops cannot only be skilled in attacking and fighting to destroy and annihilate, but must know how to take and hold objectives when necessary. In the General Offensive of the spring of 1975, they took the Hoa Binh airfield and the base of the puppet 44th Regiment at Buon Me Thuot and prevented the enemy from retaking them to serve as staging areas for a counterattack. By taking dozens of bridges and a number of outer perimeter blocking positions on the main arteries leading to Saigon, and by taking bridges and repelling enemy counterattacks they ensured that the strategic corps could massively attack the final lairs of the enemy. That affirmed the capability of the sapper troops to take and hold objectives and to organize and carry out defensive fighting. However, it must be noted that that is a matter of compulsion and must be carried out only when truly necessary for a very brief period of time in order to improve the situation of the campaign or battle, not a matter of having to hold land or positions for a long period of time, which is not a normal function of the sappers.

The sapper troops have ability and experience in utilizing many many forms of combat when coordinating with the infantry and artillery in jungles-and mountains terrain, the lowlands, and the cities and towns. The sappers have also accumulated a certain amount of experience in coordinating with the navy. Developing those experiences under new conditions, the sapper troops must study the use of new fighting methods in order to coordinate with the air force, the

airborne troops, and marines in different kinds of terrain, in the mountains, along the border, at sea, along the coast, and on islands, under the modern combat conditions of war to defend the homeland.

4. Correctly and creatively applying scales on which to utilize forces and methods of coordinating with the other combat arms and forces in modern battles and campaigns.

With regard to the scale of force utilization, like the other combat arms the sapper troops may be used on a small scale, a medium scale, or a large scale. But the concept of small, medium, and large scales vis-a-vis the sapper troops is directly related to the characteristics of their organization and activities: efficient, light, strong, attacking rapidly, secretly, by surprise, and effectively. It differs from the concept of the scale of the other combat arms. The scale of force utilization in battles and campaigns is dependent on their missions, the nature of their objectives, the status of activities between ourselves and the enemy, etc. If the degree of mission fulfillment and effectiveness of the sapper units is used as the yardstick, it must be admitted that some scales have been proven to be more effective than the other scales when attacking targets of the same kind. Therefore, one should not insist that, with regard to form, sapper forces must be used on a medium or large scale in coordinated combat or that they can be used only on a small scale when fighting independently. When a large or medium scale is being used we must resolutely seek all ways to organize, prepare, and use such scales with high effectiveness and efficiency. If a small scale is being used, we must seek all ways to use it well. When fighting independently, fighting in coordination, or coordinating battlefields we can use the a small scale, a medium scale, and sometimes a large scale. When fighting in combined arms formations, depending on the specific conditions of the battlefield, the battle, or the campaign it is possible to use sapper troops on a medium or large scale, as well as on a small scale.

The proper and flexible application of those sapper utilization scale in combined arms battles and campaigns is a basic method in creating close coordination between the sappers and the other combat arms and armed forces branches. The use of scales appropriate to the specific conditions of the missions, the nature of the objective, the mode of action, time, terrain, etc., will ensure surprise and timeliness in the course of fighting by the sappers. It is necessary to avoid using forces in a forced, irrational manner that does not bring the effectiveness of the sapper troops into play when fighting the enemy.

The mode of coordination between the sapper troops and the other combat arms and armed forces branches must also be studied and applied in a manner appropriate to the common principles of combined arms combat, while at the same time bringing into play the capacity and effectiveness of the sappers in order to attain high efficiency and effectiveness in combat. Ordinarily, the combat arms and armed forces branches coordinate with one another depending on the objective, location, time, and overall action plan of the battle or campaign. The sapper troops must coordinate in accordance with those general methods. However, when carrying out a specific action the battle or campaign commander can apply them flexibly.

The offensive objectives of sapper troops may be common objectives or part of the system of objectives or area that must be taken in a modern battle or campaign, but they may not be completely identical. A number of objectives of the sapper troops may lie within or without the area in which the battle or campaign is taking place. The time during which the sapper troops are attacking an knocking out an objective may also be the time when the other combat arms and armed forces branches are fighting, or may be earlier or later, in order to inflict painful, mortal blows on the enemy troops and enable the battle or campaign to develop favorably. Therefore, the selection of offensive objectives and their assignment to sapper troops should not be too formalistic with regard to the ordinary concepts of space and time in a battle or campaign.

The activities of the sapper troops in the course of developing a battle or campaign are also very lively and flexible. A number of combat activities of the sapper troops in a certain space or at a certain time may have a battle coordination or campaign coordination nature. In another space or at another time there are direct coordination activities in the common formation of the combat arms and armed forces branches participating in the battle or campaign. Therefore, the coordinated activities of the sapper troops with the other combat arms and armed forces branches may take place in the tight formation of a battle or campaign, and may also take place outside the formation, in order to attack deep, distant targets and contribute to attaining the common objectives of the campaign. The commander of a battle or command may, on the basis of the specific situation, determine appropriate modes of coordination between the sapper troops and the other combat arms and armed forces branches.

In order to fulfill their missions in war to defend the homeland under modern combat conditions, the sapper troops must continually improve the all-round quality of the combat arm and build units that are strong in all regards, which are capable of fighting well on all battlefields, move rapidly and promptly, and fight the enemy with high effectiveness and efficiency by means of fighting methods which are appropriate to their military missions and the development of our military science, art, and technology in this new phase.

The urgent, fierce nature of war and the difficult, special nature of the missions assigned them demand that the sapper cadres and men have very strong revolutionary consciousness and dare sacrifice their lives for the enterprise of defending the socialist homeland. Each sapper cadre, enlisted man, and unit must have strong skills, be wise and confident, and always bring into play a high degree of subjective dynamism in order to fulfill missions by means of the most effective forms, and win big victories with the smallest possible losses. The new developments in war to defend the homeland demand that the sapper troops firmly grasp our military line and military science and art in that war, and that they have new knowledge and ability with regard to organization, equipment, and combat art, as well as new qualities regarding courage, resoluteness, endurance, intelligence, and resourcefulness.

In modern combat, the sapper troops must be trained so that they can have elite technical and tactical ability, be capable of striking mortal blows and winning big victories with new techniques and new combat methods, as well as new factors regarding organization and equipment. Due to the demands of military

art in war to defend the homeland, the sapper troops' level of technical and tactical expertness is not based only on the former training contents but encompasses such new training contents as training in the use of powerful new weapons and technical equipment, training in mobility on the land, at sea, and in the air, training in combat in the new tactical and campaign forms, with the coordination of many combat arms and armed forces branches on a large scale, not only expertly using the various kinds of our weapons and facilities but also using the weapons and facilities of the enemy, in order to use the enemy's guns to fight the enemy. As regards the sapper cadres, study and training to improve their modern military knowledge and their ability to scientifically organize command, have an appropriate work style, being decisive, and fully utilizing the strength of a special, elite military organization, have become urgent matters.

Of course we must also resolve many other problems, such as the selection and development of the ranks of successors for the sapper cadres and men, organizing and equipping the sapper troops in a manner appropriate to the conditions of modern combat and the combat ability of the combat arm, the development of military science and art and sapper military science and art accordance with the requirements of military science and art of war to defend the homeland, and the training of sapper units so that they can rapidly advance to the conditions of modern combat, in order to fully utilize and develop the sapper troops' tradition and forte of fighting secretly, launching surprise attacks, and striking painful, mortal blows.

5616

CSO: 4209/294

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PATROL BOAT CAPTURES ESCAPING BOAT PEOPLE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 May 84 p 3

[Article by Le Teo: "Safeguarding Security; Nabbing Criminals in Soai Rap Estuary"]

[Text] This time, the vessel T1, under the command of Sergeant Le Van Chinh, was on picket duty in the mouth of the Soai Rap River. The main "door" to Ho Chi Minh City and Long An Province, this was a key point in the combat plan of the company. Standing night and day watch for 24 hours a day in a small boat in the middle of a wide river mouth and wrestling with the waves and wind, the men remained resolute, vigilant and ready to spot, block and apprehend escaping or infiltrating boats.

It was morning and a thick fog covered Vam Lang Port as hundreds of local civilian fishing boats busily put to sea with the sound of their engines echoing over the entire area of the river mouth. The men of the T1 were engaged in cleaning the deck when the experienced eyes of vessel captain Chinh suddenly spotted a strange ship with a "winnowing machine" engine rarely seen in this area. Could it be that defectors were coming down at this hour? At this time, the civilian boats and ships move a great deal and can be easily spotted due to the light. The men of the boat company had apprehended defectors many times but had never seen them moving at this hour. However, a thought crossed the mind of Chinh that this could be one of their new plots. Coming down at this hour, they thought our men would be complacent and inattentive. Moreover, they would be mixed in with the civilian fishing boats to lead us astray. Chinh looked through his binoculars once more and then shouted, "All hands to battle stations! At coordinate X is a defector boat!"

The sailors, enginemen, signalmen and gunners assumed their positions and waited for orders. After a lightning consultation with his comrades, Chinh ordered, "Coordinate X, 45 degrees southeast, ahead at 1 knot!"

The sound of the engine rose as if urged on by the men. The boat plunged through the sea in pursuit of the target. One knot, 2 knots, etc. The strange vessel continued to spit black smoke as it fled insanely to sea. Three warning shots rang out but the strange vessel pretended not to hear. Boat captain Chinh gave an order to increase speed. The boat split the river water like an arrow. It shook as if wishing to throw the men into the sea. Every man stuck to his combat post, allowing the boat to struggle with the waves and wind. Some of the men could not bear the waves. Chinh exhorted them, "This is the

time when we express the combat will of a soldier. Let us not allow the defectors to escape! Although theirs was a small boat matching strength with a large ship and an engine of high capacity, the men of the T1 were confident of their abilities, technical standards and bravery. Now their boat was only about 2 nautical miles from the strange ship, 500 meters distant, then 200 meters and then 50 meters. Chinh shouted, "Halt. If you don't halt, you will be destroyed!" At the end of his shout, he had three warning and threatening rounds fired. Knowing they could not escape, the defectors slowed and stopped dead in the water. The T1 approached to within 10 meters of the strange ship and Chinh stated over a bullhorn, "You are under arrest. Raise your hands! If you resist, you will be punished!" The man at the wheel hurriedly raised both of his hands, causing the defector ship to heel over and turn.

Sailor P brought our boat alongside their ship to allow the men to jump on board to carry out their mission when a large wave separated the two vessels. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the defector ship recklessly increased speed in another attempt to escape. However, a salvo by the men immediately brought them to a halt again. At that time, they were forced to obediently follow the men of the T1 toward the shore.

Boat captain Chinh looked at his watch; it was 0800. The bright sun shone on the sea like a thousand stars. After 4 hours of wrestling with the waves and wind, the men of the T1 had resolutely pursued and captured an entire group of defectors, 80 in all, and confiscated all the evidence.

7300

CSO: 4209/326

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON STRENGTHENING REAR AREAS

BK121237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jun 84

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial--date not given--"Make the Rear Areas of the Border Provinces Firm and Strong"]

[Text] The rear is an important factor that determines the victory of the front line. Our northern border provinces are localities which are directly affected by the Chinese multifaceted war of sabotage. They are the gates that oppose the war of aggression of the expansionists in the Beijing leadership.

The firm and strong border provinces play a significant role in assisting and cooperating with the armed forces to foil all wars waged by the enemy, thereby firmly defending every inch of the fatherland's sacred territory. Over the past period, our northern border provinces have developed their self-reliance spirit, overcome difficulties, exploited the potentials in land and labor, developed production, and strengthened their firm, strong forces to ensure combat readiness and satisfactory production.

The state has provided sufficient supplies, and provinces from the rear have positively contributed their money and labor to build and defend the border. Material bases for production and combat in border provinces have been strengthened further. Many lines of communications have also been built. Many industrial production establishments and repair shops have been built. Various state-run and collective establishments have been increasingly developed and consolidated. The material and spiritual lives of people of various nationalities in the mountainous areas have been improved. The combined strength has been enhanced, thereby meeting the requirement of the national defense cause. This strength was clearly of the national defense cause. This strength was clearly manifested in recent days when the Beijing reactionaries escalated their multifaceted war of sabotage against our country.

Despite the enemy shelling on villages and production establishments and Chinese troops' intrusion and occupation of many heights at the border areas, various provinces have steadily maintained their production and daily lives while effectively assisting the armed forces for their combat. However, the strengthening of the rear in the border provinces must be consolidated to meet the increasing requirements of the national defense cause.

The long-term scheme of the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership is to carry out the multifaceted war of sabotage in order to weaken and then annex our country. Our people's struggle against the Beijing reactionaries will, therefore, persist in a complex manner. As a result, we must strengthen the rear areas throughout the country, especially areas in the border provinces in order to build them into firm defense lines for the people's war to defend the fatherland. This is not only urgent work, but also a long-term task.

As an immediate task, border provinces must vigorously develop the spirit of collective mastery, integrate the solidarity strengths of people of various nationalities, and satisfactorily exploit the labor and land potentials to develop production. Each locality and each production establishments must thoroughly understand the principle of combining economic with national defense tasks, especially in formulating plans and programs as well as in carrying out their daily work. In production organization, they must design many projects to ensure economic development during the time of peace while being able to promptly change the economic policy to suit with the war situation in order to firmly maintain production, stabilize the people's daily lives, and promptly assist the front line.

In their scheme to carry out the multifaceted war of sabotage against us at present, the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership have sought to create disturbances and tension along the border areas in order to force our people to abandon production.

To foil this conspiracy and based on experience drawn by a number of localities, we must formulate an active plan to provide reinforcement and evacuate the aged and children to safety places when the war breaks out. We must organize forces to hold their ground bravely and continue production, combat, and combat support tasks under all circumstances, thereby implementing the motto: "Not yielding a foot of land to the enemy and holding fast every inch of our territory."

Building firm rear areas in border provinces is not only the task for this region, but it is also the task for all localities and people throughout the country. To firmly build the border provinces and develop their economic and cultural fields in order to meet the requirement for conducting a people's war, it is necessary to have the positive assistance of various sectors, exchelons, and localities in the rear.

During the recent war escalation conducted by the Beijing reactionaries, many sectors have made great efforts in overcoming previous shortcomings. They have provided border provinces with sufficient supplies to meet the set targets, while increasing their aid to help pay for the damage caused by the enemy. These are very necessary measures. However, on a long-term basis, we should set our priorities on providing aid to border provinces on a regular, uniform plan and program. We must give a definite priority to investment, capital, material, and cadre personnel. We must also have an appropriate policy to encourage economic development programs at the border areas.

Localities in the rear must realize that giving aid to border provinces is their task and obligation. Each province and locality must establish brotherhood relations with a province or locality at the border areas in order to provide them with regular assistance such as supplying materials, building production establishments, and providing them with young and strong work forces and skilled cadres, thereby creating conditions for the border provinces to stabilize the people's daily life and develop production.

As a force responsible for direct combat and combat readiness tasks, our army has always and correctly realize the important role in increasing the strength of the rear. Each unit and combatants stationed at the border areas, while satisfactorily carrying out their combat and combat readiness task, must formulate plans to participate in building the local economy, helping localities to satisfactorily organize various forces to stabilize the people's daily life and develop production.

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In view of the available conditions, each unit must accelerate the movement to increase production to improve the soldiers' daily lives and build logistic forces to support combat in localities, thereby contributing, together with people throughout the country, to building increasingly firm and strong rear areas in the border provinces and turning them into a steel defense line for the national defense cause.

CSO: 4209/833

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES PROMPT, SUFFICIENT FOOD RATION RECEIPT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 May 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Assuring Delivery of Grain, Food to Primary Level Units"]

[Text] A source of grain and food primarily assured for the armed forces is supplied by the state and upper echelons. The receipt of issued grain and food is one of the important missions of primary level rear services work. It has a decisive effect on the diet of the troops; assuring achievement of the standard system and maintaining the health of every soldier with a sufficient amount and a reserve for combat readiness and the completion of other unit missions. Good receipt, not only a problem of organization standards but also expressing a love for the soldiers and their combat partners of cadres and public servants at all levels; is the responsibility of concerned agencies inside and outside the army; and effectively contributes to the struggle to overcome occurrences of negativism, corruption, waste and violation of systems and standards.

Under conditions of overall difficulty in which the economy is still unbalanced, not many products are being produced and the supply of a number of goods is not yet truly stable, it is impossible to simply consider supply receipt as "received above and issued below" and "receive when available, issue when available." In order to achieve good supply receipt, it is necessary to uphold responsibility and a spirit of creative initiative in rear services work. Cadres in echelons higher than the primary level must have a firm grasp of the supply plan, urge compliance with that plan and promptly propose methods to resolve difficulties in the compliance process. Cadres at the primary level, not expecting dependence or fearing difficulty, must seek every means to receive the entire amount of grain and food in accordance with the stipulated quantitative standards.

An active spirit of initiative is specifically expressed in good preparation and effective support of supply receipt. Thorough preparations must be made in the material base such as warehousing, containers and racks; in transportation means (including mechanized and rudimentary); in forces such as arranging specialized transportation detachments and those engaged in an escort and freight handling mission; and in supply transportation and receipt plans in normal times as well as wartime. No matter what the conditions, a situation of passivity and confusion should not be allowed to occur in which the supply receipt plan cannot be achieved or where damage and pilferage occurs in the supply receipt process.

In supply receipt work, each detachment and each individual within the supply receipt structure must have a firm grasp of system and standard principles and serve as a legal base for urging, directing and reminding responsible organizations and agencies to comply precisely in accordance with the planned norms. Supply receipt work constantly changes and is easily affected by specific circumstances and conditions such as rain and sunshine, roads, transportation distances, natural calamity, enemy destruction, etc. Therefore, all difficulties must be foreseen and every detachment and individual directly involved in the supply receipt mission must be motivated to develop innovations, to raise the quality of transportation, shipping and receiving as well as storage and maintenance and to assure supply receipt of the precise quality, quantity and schedule.

Organization supervision by commanders, including those engaged in the plan staff mission, plays an extremely important role. Reconnaissance to ascertain the supply base and distribution norm volume, and arrangement of shipping, receiving and transportation for consistency and high efficiency are jobs with an extremely great effect on the results of supply receipt work.

Supply receipt work all the way down to the primary level unit level demands the overall participation of all units. Everyone joins in preparing the material base, handling freight, escort duty, patrol and guard assignments, supervising supply receipt, and struggling against occurrences of corruption and waste and violations of standards.

In order for supply receipt to promptly have sufficient grain and food in accordance with quantitative standards, efforts must be made by all state agencies directly engaged in the supply mission to assure the living standards of the troops, from that establishing consistent supply formulas, creating favorable conditions and giving priority to units on the borders and on islands far from assured sources where travel is difficult.

All concerned echelons and sectors inside and outside the army must exchange opinions, discuss solution of problems in supply receipt work, strive to reduce troublesome procedures, overcome loopholes, assure that the troops receive supplies in accordance with norms and on schedule, and contribute toward unceasingly raising the combat strength of the people's armed forces.

7300

CSO: 4209/326

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

PRC AGGRESSION CONDEMNED--Hanoi, 9 Jun (VNA)--More than 500 representatives of the people of the southern province of Dong Nai met on Thursday afternoon to welcome the victories of the armed forces and peoples in the northern border provinces over the Chinese aggressors. The participants strongly condemned the Chinese aggressors' land-grabbing attacks and wanton shellings which caused a number of civilian casualties and material losses to the people in the northern border provinces. A mass meeting was held in Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, this afternoon to condemn Chinese artillery shellings and land-grabbing attacks on Vietnamese border provinces. The participants pledged to boost up production in support of the armed forces and people in the northern border provinces in the fight against the Chinese aggressors. [Text] [OW091618 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 9 Jun 84]

SINFUL OFFICIALS PUNISHMENT--NHAN DAN acknowledges receipt of a reader's letter suggesting that the Supreme People's Court holds an appellate session to retry the case of a salt dealing branch office in Ha Nam Ninh. In response to the motion submitted by the masses and the reader, on 18 February 1984, the Supreme People's Court held an appellate session in that locality to retry the above-mentioned case and subsequently informed NHAN DAN that it sentenced Nguyen The Khac to 2 years' imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence and two other culprits called Tiep and Minh each to 18 months' imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence for having deliberately contravened the economic principle, system and regulations and caused a loss of socialist property. Concerning the previously prosecuted head of the salt dealing branch office, the Court proposed that the Ha Nam Ninh People's Committee take over the examination of his case and implement the appropriate disciplinary measures. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 84 p 2] 9332

CSO: 4209/298

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC SUMMIT IN LONDON

BK100810 Hanoi VNA in English 0749 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Jun (VNA)--The current summit of the seven industrialized nations is solving nothing in the face of the young independent countries piling debts, remarks NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

U.S. President Reagan's promise to consider the question of lowering the banks' interest rates, reducing budget deficits and other problems with the aim of helping developing countries to cope with difficulties is but...hot air, the paper says.

After pointing to the unprecedented difficulties and predicament of the economy in developing countries, the Vietnamese Communist Party daily condemns the developed capitalist countries for trying to throw the impact of the economic crisis upon the developing countries.

The paper says:

The developed capitalist countries are applying a policy of buying cheap and selling dear, hiking the prices of farm produce and raw materials--the main export lines of developing countries--and selling industrial goods at cut-throat prices. At present the prices of raw materials and farm produce on the capitalist markets have dropped to the lowest level in the past thirty years.

At present, NHAN DAN further says, the struggle for a fair and equitable new world economic order, against exploitation and monopoly by imperialist countries and multi-national companies is a pressing demand of developing countries, of member countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

Only by persistently struggling to eliminate the present exploitative and unjust economic order imposed by imperialism and building a new world economic order can the developing countries and young independent countries basically eliminate the factors leading to the piling up of debts and build an independent, self-supporting and prosperous economy.

CSO: 4209/833

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN HAILS CEMA SUMMIT CONFERENCE OPENING

OW120801 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jun (VNA)--Welcoming the summit conference of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance opened in Moscow today, the daily NHAN DAN says the Vietnamese people have always valued highly the solidarity and cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, considering this to be a source of strength and a factor of their victory.

Recalling that the CEMA is now into its 35th year of existence up to the present summit, the paper says: "A brilliant and inevitable fruit of socialism, the CEMA is a concentrated manifestation of new-type economic relationships among equal and sovereign countries, relationships built for the first time in human history on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism and respect for each other's national sovereignty, independence and interests, of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and of complete equality and mutual assistance and benefits in a comradely spirit".

Recapitulating the CEMA's enormous achievements, the paper says that these achievements have been exerting a strong impact on world evolution, and vigorously contributing to the struggle of nations for the maintenance of peace and the building of a new world economic order.

The paper points out that at present when the crisis of capitalism is dragging on without a way out in sight, the warlike, militarist forces led by the U.S. are becoming more and more reckless and hostile towards the socialist community. They are starting an unheard-of nuclear arms race and trying to cause economic difficulties to the socialist countries. In this situation the CEMA's summit in Moscow is of special importance. Committed to fostering a closer socialist cooperation and integration--cooperation and integration in depth--the summit will decide on new forms of cooperation, making use of all the most important means of socialist economic integration with the aim of ensuring a continued development of social production and improving the public welfare of each country, stepping up the process of raising to an equal level the economic development of the member countries, ensuring an unshakeable growth of the socialist community, and broadening economic and commercial ties with all other countries which are ready to cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

NHAN DAN goes on: "As an official member of the CEMA for five years now, the Vietnamese people have received increasing cooperation and assistance from the fraternal countries, first of all, from the Soviet Union, in the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, in accordance with the resolution of the 33d session of the CEMA on the application of special measures to speed up Vietnam's economic development, as already applied for Mongolia and Cuba, as party General Secretary Le Duan stressed at the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, by increasing its military solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and broadening its cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries, and joining the CEMA, Vietnam will have an extremely important guarantee for the success of its socialist construction and national defence".

CSO: 4209/833

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

WORLD PUBLIC CONDEMNS PRC AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

OW132342 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Jun (VNA)--The Northwest Britain-Vietnam Association recently sent a petition to the Government of the People's Republic of China expressing its deep concern over "the serious situation created by the recent attacks of Chinese troops across the border of Vietnam and the threats of escalation which are affecting the peace and stability of Southeast Asia and of the whole world."

The petition calls upon the Government of the PRC "immediately to cease all military activities against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to end its support and the supply of arms to Pol Pot and his associates on the Thai-Kampuchean border, and to enter into immediate discussions with Vietnam to solve any outstanding problems".

The Greenwich branch of the Britain-Vietnam Friendship Association has organised a rally to inform its membership and the public about the situation in Indochina, especially on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Speaking at the rally, Elsea Worker, secretary of the branch, demanded the Chinese authorities end their land-grabbing operations against the Vietnamese territory, and expressed her conviction that the Vietnamese people who had defeated the U.S. imperialists, would defeat the Chinese expansionists.

Steven Cowne, a member of the European Parliament residing in southern London, said in his letter to the rally that he fully supported the Vietnamese stance in supporting the Kampuchean people.

The Indian weekly NEW AGE noted in a commentary that Beijing had reaffirmed its readiness to collaborate with the U.S. imperialists in a number of important international political issues such as the situation in Indochina, especially Reagan's visit to China took place just at a time when Beijing was increasing its armed provocation against Vietnam to its highest level since its February 1979 invasion of Vietnam.

The Central Committee of the Mexican Popular Socialist Party (MPSP) on June 5 sent a message of solidarity to the Communist Party and Government of Vietnam.

The message called on all anti-imperialist, democratic and revolutionary forces to check China's interference with the sovereign rights of other nations.

The Central Committee of the National Association of Small Farmers of Cuba (NASFC) has sent a message to the Union of Vietnamese Cooperative Farmers expressing its indignation with the Chinese expansionists' acts of armed provocation and land-grabbing against Vietnam.

CSO: 4200/323

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

MEXICAN GROUP CONDEMNS PRC--Hanoi, 10 Jun (VNA)--The Mexican movement against imperialism, for peace and solidarity among nations has recently released a statement condemning China's expansionist and aggressive acts against Vietnam. The statement pointed out that China's hostile actions seriously threaten not only Vietnam but the whole of Indochina and Southeast Asia as well, thus creating a danger to world peace and grossly violating the nations' right to self-determination and sovereignty. The statement expressed full support for the three Indochinese countries' desire to maintain peace in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world, initiatives aimed at thoroughly resolving the differences between the two sides through the signing of a nonaggression treaty, for the sake of security and cooperation among the peoples in the region. "The Mexican movement against imperialism, for peace and solidarity among nations calls on all progressive, patriotic, democratic and solidarity forces of Mexico and other countries to promote solidarity with the Vietnamese people who are struggling to defend their legitimate right to self-determination and all their historic gains recorded through 40 years of heroic struggle against foreign aggressions," the statement says. [Text] [OW101748 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 10 Jun 84]

BOND PURCHASES INCREASE--Hanoi, 9 Jun (VNA)--Almost 20 provinces and cities in Vietnam are stepping up the second round of the movement for buying government bonds to build the homeland launched last May. People of Ho Chi Minh City have bought 37,500 bonds totalling about 5 million dong including some 20 bonds of from 10,000 to 50,000 dong. In the south central Vietnam Province of Thuan Hai, 8,261 more people have bought 9,971 bonds totalling 1.8 million dong and 61 tons of paddy, averaging 67 dong per head more than in the first round. The tourist office in Quang Ninh Province, northeast of Hanoi, has registered to buy government bonds totaling 57,000 dong. Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City plans to buy bonds for 45,000 dong and 1,000 tons of paddy by September. In the first round, the people throughout the country have bought government bonds totalling 872 million dong and more than 5,000 tons of paddy, 406 million dong and 1,600 tons of paddy by northern provinces and 461 million dong and 3,500 tons of paddy by southern provinces. [Text] [OW092222 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 9 Jun 84]

HUNGARIAN ENVOY DEPARTS--Hanoi, 9 Jun (VNA)--Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga today paid a farewell visit to chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, before leaving for home for a new assignment. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with him. Also present on the occasion was Deputy Chief of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council Le Trang. [Text] [OWO92200 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 9 Jun 84]

SPORTS GROUP VISITS KAMPUCHEA--Hanoi, 8 Jun (VNA)--A delegation of the general department of physical culture and sports of Vietnam led by Ta Quang Chien, director, arrived in Phnom Penh Tuesday for a friendship visit to Kampuchea, reports SPK. It was welcomed at the Pochentong airport by Hin Chhem, vice minister of information and culture. [Text] [OWO82020 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 8 Jun 84]

NEW ECONOMIC ZONE SETTLERS--Hanoi, 5 Jun (VNA)--Thai Binh Province, 120 km southeast of Hanoi, plans to send 15,000 more of its inhabitants to build new economic zones in the various parts of the country. Over the past 25 years, Thai Binh, one of the most populated provinces in the Red River delta with a population of 1.5 million or 1,000 per square kilometre, has sent 280,000 people belonging to 43,500 families, to new economic zones. The settlers have set up 242 new villages and formed 182 independent or integrated agricultural cooperatives in 15 provinces. Of this number 15,000 have joined state-farms in the new places. [Text] [OWO60345 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 5 Jun 84]

SUPPORT FROM AFGHANISTAN, CUBA--Hanoi, 12 Jun (VNA)--"We fully support the due punishments meted out by Vietnam to the Chinese aggressors", said [name indistinct] Razmjo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and secretary of the party committee of Kabul, in a recent meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador to Afghanistan Van Ba Kien. Razmjo said that the Afghan people considered the Chinese hostile acts not only a challenge to the Vietnamese people but also a serious threat to peace and stability in Asia and elsewhere in the world, especially in the context of U.S. President Reagan's recent trip to Beijing. In his meeting with Vietnamese Charge d'affaires A. I. to Cuba Nguyen Vinh Nam, Servero Aguirre del Cristo, chairman of the Cuban movement for peace and sovereignty of the peoples, reaffirmed the Cuban Government and people's solidarity with and support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle to defend national independence and sovereignty against Chinese aggression. In a statement sent to Lao committee for the defence of world peace, the World Peace Council called on all people of conscience in the world to condemn China's aggression against Vietnam, and strongly urged China to meet Vietnam's good-will proposal, in order to settle the differences between the two countries through negotiations. The statement gave full support for the signing of a non-aggression treaty between Vietnam and China. [Text] [OW130912 Hanoi VNA in English 0808 GMT 13 Jun 84]

PHILIPPINE LEADERS GREETED--Hanoi, 12 Jun (VNA)--Vietnamese leaders today sent their warmest greetings to the leaders of the Republic of the Philippines on the 86th anniversary of the independence day of the republic. In their joint message to President Ferdinand Marcos Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, wished the people of the Philippines, under the leadership of President Ferdinand Marcos

many new achievements is the building of a prosperous country. They also wished for constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Philippines in the interests of the two peoples, for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. "May your excellency and the first lady enjoy the best of health and please accept our high regards", the message adds. In his message to Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Chairman Pham Van Dong wished the people of Philippines under the leadership of President Marcos and the Government of the Republic of Philippines happiness and prosperity. On this same occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to Acting-Minister for Foreign Affairs Manuel Collantes. [Text] [OW121604 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 12 Jun 84]

AEROFLOT IL-86 BEGINS SERVICE--Hanoi, 12 Jun (VNA)--An Il-86 passenger plane of the Soviet airlines Aeroflot starting from Moscow landed on Tan Son Nhut airport in Ho Chi Minh City on June 11, opening a new air-route of this jumbo jet. The Moscow-Ho Chi Minh City line is the 41st of the Il-86 to date. Each flight can carry 350 passengers. The crew and passengers were welcomed by the Soviet consul general in Ho Chi Minh City, the representatives of Aeroflot and the director of Tan Son Nhut airport. [Text] [OW120713 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 12 Jun 84]

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Hanoi, 12 Jun (VNA)--Juan B. Cruz, Jr, Filipino ambassador to Vietnam gave a reception here today on the 86th independence day of the Republic of Philippines. Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu, Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau and members of the Diplomatic Corps attended the reception. The Filipino ambassador and Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu proposed toasts of the health of the leaders in the Republic of Philippines and the SRV, and to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [OW122210 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 12 Jun 84]

MONGOLIA HAILS INDOCHINESE FOREIGN POLICY--Hanoi, 14 Jun (VNA)--"The Indochinese countries--Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea--the rampart of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia, are carrying on their active foreign policy of peace," said the Mongolian paper UNEN on June 13. "Today, peace in Southeast Asia," the paper continued, "has become an especially urgent problem. The victories of the Vietnamese people in their fights against foreign aggression and the victories of the democratic revolution in Laos and Kampuchea are a precondition to solve this problem. Only by common efforts of all nations, regardless of political affiliation, religious creed and social system, can solve the problem of peace and stability in the region. Peace and security of Asia are in the hands of the Asian nations," the paper said. [Text] [OW141558 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 14 Jun 84]

KIRKPATRICK'S ASIAN VISIT--[From the review of NHAN DAN for 4 June]--In its "The World Last Week" column, NHAN DAN reports "The U.S. imperialists have continued to work feverishly in Asia and the Pacific to carry out their counterrevolutionary global strategy in this important part of the world. In the wake of Reagan's visit to Beijing, which was aimed at intensifying the Sino-U.S. collusion,; U.S. Vice President Bush's trip to Japan and a number of other Asian countries, including Pakistan--the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean-Chinese collusion, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick, Reagan's foreign policy mouthpiece, last week concluded her trip to China and a number of ASEAN countries. During the visit, Kirkpatrick, chiming in with Beijing's chorus against the Indochinese people, noisily hurled slanders against Vietnam and distorted the situation in Kampuchea. [Text] [BK051420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Jun 84]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROTECTION OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY IMPROVED; STRICTER MEASURES PROPOSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Over the recent past, the task of protecting socialist property has made great progress. The leading concept has been understood thoroughly as follows: To positively prevent crimes and, at the same time, to actively conduct a struggle criminals and quickly deal with them, many localities have set forth specific measures to raise the sense of responsibility and collective ownership and have improved economic management, proceeded with a review of every individual's responsibilities, organized concentrated phases of political activities and motivated the masses to fight against negativism among their own ranks. Acting in conjunction with the public security forces, a number of key economic sectors--such as mines and coal, water conservancy, supplies, food, marine products, geology, foreign trade, communications and transportation, posts and telecommunications department, electric power, etc.--have properly led the execution of the task of controlling, improving organization, strengthening the administration of internal affairs and intensifying measures aimed at safeguarding the property of various agencies and enterprises.

The inspection and control activities of many sectors and localities have also been stepped up to elevate the sense of responsibility for the protection of socialist property. Some sectors such as mines and coal, foreign trade and water conservancy have dealt with negative manifestations promptly and severely and have thus begun to win the sympathy of the cadres and people who have expressed their opinion condemning these negative acts. The inspection activities of the financial and banking sectors and the State Price Commission have exerted a positive effect contributing to limiting cases of infringement of the economic and financial management systems, to preventing violations of socialist property and to correcting deviations in the implementation of the said system.

The public security sector has taken the initiative to coordinate with various sectors--especially the key economic ones (supplies, building, food, communications and transportation, electric power, foreign trade, finance, banking, light industry, food industry, public health, posts and telecommunications and agriculture)--to organize joint control and to create favorable conditions to promote a more effective protection of socialist property. Simultaneously with launching a mass struggle movement

for socialist property protection, many localities have tracked down and wiped out criminals violating the socialist property in key areas and on communication lines and have paid special attention to corrupt persons and those stealing strategic materials and goods such as gasoline, oil, grain, fertilizer, coal and electricity. Under the close guidance provided by party and people's committees at various echelons in many localities, all sectors have developed many plans for the struggle to protect socialist property.

An overall glance will reveal that the application of urgent measures to protect socialist property and maintain social order and security in the recent past has obtained many realistic results and positively contributed to safeguarding and developing production, to reestablishing socialist order in the fields of distribution and circulation and to the maintenance of public order and order on communication lines. Nevertheless, violations of socialist property are still serious.

Many leading cadres in various sectors and localities have not yet perceived deeply and clearly the urgent nature of the struggle to protect socialist property; nor have they realized clearly that this is part of the overall struggle against the manifold war of destruction waged by the enemy and that it is also one of the elements of two strategic missions; for this reason, the guidance exercised by them has not yet become really urgent, vigorous, close and specific.

Many economic organs and installations—first and foremost, the responsible persons therein—have failed to strictly implement the economic management systems and regulations promulgated by the state and, worse still, have acted contrary to these state systems and regulations such as refusing to deliver all the due products, withholding [part of these products] for internal distribution, exchanging and selling products and doing business contrary to their functions—usurping capital, raising illegal funds and so forth—thus creating favorable conditions for the continuous intensification of negative acts and socialist property violations.

Socialist transformation has been carried on too slowly and has not yet been tightly linked to the antispection and antismuggling struggle for market management so that it has been possible for the bourgeoisie to recover, for small traders to develop and for the spontaneously capitalist forces to carry out activities freely to monopolize the market and even to undermine and transform certain state economic agencies and installations into tools to help speculators and smugglers to thrive. Though their functions are not of a commercial nature, many organs and units have been engaged in commercial dealings — and have thus practically contributed to expanding speculative activities, to disrupting order in the fields of distribution and circulation and to aiding and fostering dishonest traders.

A rightist tendency coupled with a lack of severity has been found in dealing with economic crimes and especially in determining the responsibilities

of responsible cadres in economic organs and units who have intentionally contravened the economic management system, causing serious losses of socialist property.

Though having made some progress, the task of educating and motivating the masses has not yet been coordinated among various sectors and mass organizations in order to be converted into a combined homogeneous strength symbolic of the party-state-people relationships in moving forward as collective owners in the struggle to protect socialist property.

Resolutely protecting socialist property is not only a duty but also a highly important struggle of an urgent and protracted nature. In carrying out this task, we must associate the vigorous expansion of production and the development of economy with the protection of production activities and socialist property. All production plans and all product delivery, distribution and circulation plans must be based on the protection of production and property as a theme and measures must be taken to this effect. Fighting against violations of socialist property and against economic criminals and criminal law offenders is part of the struggle against the enemy's manifold war of destruction. The fight against violations of socialist property must be tightly linked to the struggle against both criminal law offenders and economic criminals, to rigorous preventive measures, to a sound management of internal affairs and to a strict management of cadres and manual and office workers and must also be closely coordinated with the task of fighting, repressing and dealing promptly and severely with criminals.

While drawing up a production plan, all production, business and professional sectors and installations at all levels must formulate a plan to protect production activities and socialist property. During each periodic review of task and production performance, party and people's committees and heads of all sectors at all levels must review also the task of protecting production activities and socialist property and of maintaining social order and security and must quickly detect neglects and shortcomings in the fulfillment of responsibilities in order to take corrective measures immediately.

From ministers and chairmen of local people's committees to directors of enterprises and work sites, everyone has the duty to protect socialist property under his own jurisdiction and to prevent corruption and the theft, loss, deterioration and waste of state property. If anyone allows a serious loss of state property to happen, he will be held responsible for it and subjected to disciplinary action either from the administrative or legal point of view.

One of the important measures to be taken is continuously to motivate the masses and to bring into play the right to collective ownership of cadres, manual and office workers and of the people so that they will self-consciously and actively participate in safeguarding socialist property, opposing criminal law offenders and maintaining social order and security.

Persons doing a meritorious service by denouncing criminals will be rewarded and protected. The agencies which receive denunciation letters have the duty to conduct an inquiry, thoroughly to resolve the revealed cases and to protect the righteous denouncers. The state has clearly indicated that it forbids people to take advantage of their functions to take revenge on and mistreat denouncers of their offenses and that it will deal very severely with such people.

It is necessary for economic sectors and installations to organize a strict control over production and business installations, to strictly implement the system of delivering all products to the state according to the promulgated regulations and to strictly apply the material, merchandise, financial and monetary management system in strict accordance with state regulations.

The state forbids people--no matter who they are--to commit infractions and to take advantage of their functions to take revenge on and mistreat denouncers of their offense and will severely punish such people.

Economic sectors and installations must organize a strict control over production and business installations, strictly implement the system of delivering all products to the state according to the promulgated regulations and strictly apply the material, merchandise, financial and monetary management system in strict accordance with state regulations. The state forbids everyone--no matter who he is--to commit infractions and to take advantage [of his function] to withdraw and siphon out goods and materials, to usurp state capital and to illegally raise slush funds and will severely punish such people. If their infractions are serious and cause a loss of state property, they will be prosecuted by law.

At present, the duty of all sectors at all levels is energetically to carry out all resolutions and directives of the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers as well as all regulations of the Council of State on market management; to struggle against speculation, smuggling, counterfeiting and illegal business; to manage state-owned merchandise tightly; to take firm hold of the situation; to abolish the commercial bourgeoisie; to positively reform small traders, strictly manage them and direct them toward productive activities and a legitimate livelihood without letting them become a force which lends a hand to dishonest bourgeois traders, speculators and smugglers. It is necessary to severely punish speculators, smugglers and counterfeiters and to confiscate all kinds of goods falling under the state's uniform management and all smuggled goods whenever they are found in these persons' possession and no matter whether they are in small or large quantities.

It is necessary to eliminate bribery in its different forms--such as the habit of creating difficulties and asking for tips and gifts as well as other negative manifestations within state organs, enterprises and work sites--and to deal severely with persons receiving bribes or asking for bribes under all forms and also with those who intentionally offer bribes to cadres and state employees in order to conceal their lawbreaking activities.

The effectiveness of inspection organs at all levels including those belonging to the state, to various sectors and to the people must be developed while the building of protective forces strong enough to protect the property of all agencies, enterprises, work sites and so forth must be intensified and reorganized. These tasks are also deemed necessary.

9332

CSO: 4209/298

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COMMUNIQUE ON PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS

BK081322 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Communique of the Central Committee To Promote the Purchase of Government Bonds for National Construction--date not given]

[Text] The Central Committee To Promote the Purchase of Government Bonds [CCTPTPOGB] recently met under the chairmanship of Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the committee, to review the implementation of the second phase of a drive to issue government bonds for national construction following the 9-10 April 1984 national conference on government bonds and to discuss the number of immediate activities to be carried out in support of the current drive.

1. The conference urged all provincial, city, and special zone promotion committees to make their subordinate committees, cadres, and people fully aware of Resolution No 15 of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and a regulation of the Council of State on the issue of government bonds for national construction. They must make everyone fully aware of his duty in the cause of socialist industrialization, socialist construction, and the defense of the socialist fatherland.

2. At a national conference on government bonds held in April 1984, the CCTPTPOGB warmly cited 13 provinces, cities, and special zones for having done a good job in promoting the drive for people to buy government bonds for national construction in compliance with Resolution No 15 of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and a regulation of the Council of State. These provinces, cities, and special zones were: Hanoi Municipality, Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa, Dac Lac, Thuan Hai, and Phu Khanh provinces, Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone, Ho Chi Minh City, and Nghe Tinh, Quang Ninh, Nghia Binh, Lai Chau, and Hoang Lien Son provinces.

The CCTPTPOGB conference recommended and received approval from the Council of Ministers to award letters of commendation to 24 individuals for their exceptional deeds in buying government bonds in cash for 100,000 dong upward; in paddy, from 4,000 kilos upward; and in gold with the equivalent value of 100,000 dong upward.

The chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee was also reported to have commended 75 precincts, districts and provincial capitals; 73 villages,

wards, public organs, and enterprises; and 173 individuals for their outstanding achievements in the first phase of a drive to issue government bonds for national construction.

3. The issue of government bonds is a major policy of the party and the state aimed at mobilizing a source of capital from the people to contribute to the cause of socialist industrialization and to the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

It is expected that with their full awareness of their responsibility, all provinces, cities, and special zones will be able to develop their achievements in the first phase and more satisfactorily carry out the second phase of the drive to issue government bonds for national construction.

CSO: 4209/833

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PARTY MEMBERSHIP IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES--Hanoi, 8 Jun (VNA)--Membership of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the southern provinces has seen a rapid development over the past few years. The strength of the party organizations in Tieng Giang Province (south of Ho Chi Minh City) has grown from a small number of workers and cadres at the provincial and district offices to more than 9,000 at present operating at the vilalges, wards and factories as well as schools. Most of the new party members are frontrank persons who have emerged in the agricultural transformation and collectivization movement. In Thong Nhat District, Dong Nai Province, east of Ho Chi Minh City, the number of party members has increased seven-fold. Thong Nhat was considered one of the foremost "anti-communist" bastions of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime in the 1954-55 period and subsequent client regimes of the United States. With a few members after the liberation of the south, the party organization of Phk Thkan village, Hong Ngu District, Dong Thap Province, west of Ho Chi Minh City, has admitted 38 new members during the past few years and has been reorganized a strong party unit. [Text] [OW082034 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 8 Jun 84]

CSO: 4200/323

MAJOR CITIES REPORT TIGHTER CONTROL OF RETAIL SALES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Article: "Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City Expand Their Retail Sales Networks and Improve Market Management"]

[Text] On the basis of controlling an increasingly large volume of goods through procurements, the Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City commerce sectors have been and are expanding their retail sales networks and directly serving consumers, especially laborers. Today, Hanoi has 600 permanent counters selling food products and vegetables at agencies and enterprises. Some 68 of Hanoi's 82 subwards have retail sales networks that deliver products directly to 3,200 households. Haiphong has organized one fuel sales point in every two or three subwards and one food product sales point in each subward, as a result of which 50 percent of the city's families have food products delivered directly to their door. In Ho Chi Minh City, in addition to expanding the stationary retail sales network within the subwards, the sector regularly sends mobile units to sell products in worker neighborhoods and at agencies, enterprises, worksites, etc.

The prices of some essential goods, such as pork, fish sauce, vegetables, MSG, sugar, fuel, soap, aluminum products, bicycle tires, plastic goods and so forth, have remained relatively stable.

Market management has also been improved. Together with revamping their organizations and assigning management responsibilities, these cities have begun to restore order to their business activities. Some economic, cultural and social organizations that have been engaging in commerce despite the fact that they do not have a business function have ceased their commercial activities. Market inspections, the control of the market and the effort to combat profiteering, smuggling, the manufacture of fake goods and illegal businesses have been intensified. Hanoi has uncovered 9,400 violations involving goods worth 6.7 million dong; Ho Chi Minh City has uncovered 17,353 violations involving goods worth 32 million dong; and Haiphong has uncovered 19,820 violations involving goods worth 14 million dong. Hanoi has issued business licenses to 70 percent of its private merchants and Haiphong to 50 percent. Some 36,000 private merchants in Ho Chi Minh City have been placed

within product sector teams and sidewalk vendors have been moved to stipulated places so that they can be managed and taxes can be collected from them.

The socialist commerce sectors of the three cities are conducting emulation movements based on the themes "skilled in procurements," "good product storage," "skilled store managers," "skilled state store personnel," "model licensed counters," "socialist outdoor markets" and so forth in order to gain experience and establish a system that provides better service and promptly corrects the weaknesses that remain.

7809

CSO: 4209/299

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF QUANG NAM-DANANG NOTED

BK100930 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Jun (VNA)--The Central Vietnam Province of Quang Nam Danang has increased its gross social product value by 284 percent and its per-capita income by 250 percent as compared with 1976.

Never in the past did this poor and war-ravaged province produce enough food for its population. Up to its liberation in 1975, Quang Nam-danang had more than 201,800 inhabitants killed and 130,147 others wounded or crippled for life by the war, that is almost one-fourth of the province's population. Of the total 1,218 villages, 927 were virtually razed and two-thirds of the rural inhabitants were forcibly moved to strategic camps or driven by famine to urban area. This forced urbanization at one point swelled the population of Da Nang Town to 700,000 or more than half of the provinces population. [sentence as received] These included 130,000 members of the puppet army and administration and their families.

The first urgent task of the revolutionary administration was to help displaced people return to their home villages, quickly stabilize their life and restore agricultural production. Next, it was to organize a massive mine and bomb clearing campaign and to open new lands. As a result, the provinces total cultivated area increased from 57,000 hectares in 1975 to 91,330 hectares in 1976 and 127,416 hectares in 1983.

Due attention has been paid to the integrated farming techniques, particularly to the building and improvement of irrigation works. At present, Quang Nam-Danang has 32 electric pumping stations with more than 200 pumps of the 1,000 cubic metre-per-hour type, thousands of diesel or coal-powered pumps installed along river banks, 16 reservoirs and many dams. The Phu Ninh water-conservancy project, designed to water 23,000 hectares, is irrigating 15,000 hectares. The irrigated acreage has exceeded 52,000 hectares, accounting for more than half of the crop lands and 83 percent of the rice fields, five times larger than in 1975.

The traditional long-term rice strains in the province have gradually been replaced by new ones of shorter duration and peasants are encouraged to grow

three rice crops a year and develop animal husbandry to ensure sufficient compost for the fields. Recently, the province has invested heavily on building 20,000 hectares of high-yield rice. Such fields cultivated by six cooperatives of Dai Loc District in 1982 and 1983 yielded 19 and more tons per hectare in a year.

Last year, 102 of the 252 agricultural cooperatives in the province reaped from eight to 21 tons per hectare and four districts got almost 10 tons per hectare. On the province scale, the average was 7.5 tons.

The provinces food production rose to 510,670 tons, a 348 percent increase over 1975, and a 16.9 percent annual rise. Per-capita food production shot up from 105 kilograms in 1975 to 313 kilograms last year. As a result, Quang Nam-Danang which had to depend on the state for more than 40,000 tons of food relief each year has become self-sufficient in food and even begun procuring food to the state. Over the past eight years, Quang Nam-Danang has increased its buffalo herd from 16,800 to 33,000 heard, its cow herd from 75,000 to 119,000 head. The number of pigs has risen from 181,000 to 557,000.

Reforestation has also received due attention in view of the extensive damage caused by the American war. Since liberation, the province has planted 21,700 hectares of forest and 132 million scattered trees. It has basically re-greened the coastal sand dunes, creating a protective forest belt very crucial to the improvement of the environment and the people's living conditions.

According to last year's figures, the combined value of industrial, small industrial and handicraft production in the province was increased five-fold compared with the time of liberation. Industrial production last year accounted for 62.8 percent of the combined value of agricultural industrial and forestry production as against 53 percent in 1976.

The state-run, joint state-private and collective sectors make up nearly 70 per cent of the provinces gross output value.

CSO: 4200/323

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

GIA LAI-KON TUM SETS 1984 SOCIOECONOMIC GOALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 84 p 3

[Article: "Some Major Socioeconomic Goals of Gia Lai-Kon Tum in 1984"]

. Agriculture

- Total cultivated area: 149,370 hectares (including 23,000 hectares of wet rice in the tenth-month season; 10,000 hectares of wet rice in the winter-spring season; 18,000 hectares of corn; 18,000 hectares of manioc).

- Total grain production: 250,000 tons.

- Animal husbandry: 16,500 water buffaloes, 125,000 cattle, 225,000 hogs.

- Industrial crops: 4,000 hectares of rubber, 1,360 hectares of coffee, 300 hectares of tea, 10,000 hectares of peanut, 2,500 hectares of sesame, 3,200 hectares of sugar cane.

. Forestry: To create 3,000 hectares of forests by means of concentrated planting and to plant 2 million trees in a scattered manner. To get 50,000 cubic meters of timber and 32,000 steres of firewood; to produce 8,000 cubic meters of cut lumber for capital construction, 3,000 cubic meters of wood for furniture making and 5,000 cubic meters of floor wood.

. Industry, small industry, handicrafts, capital construction: value of gross production of industry, small industry and handicrafts: 50 million dong; investment in capital construction: 210 million dong.

. Distribution and circulation: To get 45,000 tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent; to purchase farm commodities and foods: 145 million dong; to export 200 million dong worth of products.

. Socialist transformation: To strive to basically complete by 1985 the cooperativization of agriculture throughout the province.

. Cultural and social affairs: To consolidate the system of general schools, schools of supplementary education, boarding schools and work-study schools. Numbers of students in 1984: 145,000; in 1985: 166,000.

To lower the percentage of malaria incidence to the lowest level, 2, 5 per thousand; to consolidate the basic-level public health network; to have 52-55 beds per 10,000 people.

5598

CSO: 4209/304

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

GIA LAI-KON TUM'S FOUR ECONOMIC STRENGTHS REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Tran Dong Tan: "Four Economic Strengths of Gia Lai-Kon Tum"]

[Text] Gia Lai-Kon Tum is a province located north of the Central Highlands and has the largest area, 25,536 square kilometers. Its economic potentialities are quite great. Its party organization at the 6th and 7th congresses has confirmed Gia Lai-Kon Tum's four economic strengths.

1. Industrial Crops

The province has hundreds of thousands of hectares of red-basalt land suitable for such long-term industrial crops as tea, coffee, rubber, etc. and for some short-term industrial crops of great economic values like cotton, sugar cane, peanut, sesame and beans of various kinds. At present, it has 22 state farms that grow industrial crops. Some of the state farms that have already produced commodities and are known by many people are: (tea-growing) Bau Can, Dac Doa, Bien Ho, A Dun; (coffee-growing) Ia Cham, Ia Rong; (rubber-growing) Chu Prong, Ninh Duc; (sugar cane-growing) Quang Trung, Song Ba; (cattle- and hog-raising) Ila Tam, and so on. Between now and 1990, the province can raise the areas devoted to tea to 200,000 hectares, coffee to 200,000 hectares and rubber to 150,000 hectares. In addition, it also grows hundreds of thousands of hectares of long-term industrial crops and valuable fruit trees like avocado, milk tree, jackfruit, durian, etc. in family gardens.

In addition to growing long-term industrial crops, the soil in Gia Lai-Kon Tum is very suitable for growing short-term ones. The province has by now established rather large specialized-cultivation zones devoted to industrial crops, such as the peanut-growing zones in Chu Se and Chu Prong, with areas ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 hectares and being capable of exporting thousands of tons per year. The specialized sesame-growing zone of Krong Pa District, with an area of 1,200 hectares, each year gets a few thousands of tons for export. Moreover, the soil of Gia Lai-Kon Tum is also suitable for

growing such crops of high economic values as sugar cane, cotton, castor-oil plant, tobacco, pepper and beans of various kinds. As the province fully uses its currently available labor capabilities and land, it can export thousands of tons of each item every year.

2. Forestry

Gia Lai-Kon Tum has 1.6 million hectares of forests and forest land, with a timber reserve of about 130 million cubic meters. Its forests are rich and contain about 500 kinds of trees belonging to 100 different species, with many precious woods like cam lai, huong, trac, sao, and so on. Forests are divided into classes.

The really and moderately dense forests cover about 550,000 hectares, have a reserve of nearly 100 million cubic meters and are concentrated in northern Kon Tum, Kon Hrinh, Sa Thay and Kon Hnung. In many localities the forests are still virgin and remain unexploited, or have been exploited very little.

The forests of the least dense type cover about 500,000 hectares, are found along the communication axes, at altitude of less than 1,000 meters or in flat areas, and have a timber reserve of about 30 million cubic meters. There also are khop forests (about 14,000 hectares), pine forests (4,000 hectares) and bamboo (of various species) forests (134,000 hectares).

In addition to their principal product -- timber -- the forests here also offer very many precious forest products, such as big rattan, rattan, bamboo shoot, brown tuber, and valuable medicinal materials like ginseng, cardamom, cinnamon, ha thu o (*Polygonum multiflorum* Thunb), quinquina, vang dang (*Fibraurea tinctoria* Lour), and so on. According to an early investigation, the Gia Lai-Kon Tum forests have about 900 kinds of medicinal materials. As to honey alone, it can get tens of tons of it a year.

The Gia Lai-Kon Tum forests are also huge natural habitats of birds and animals, with thousands of species of birds, more than 300 species of animals, including the common ones like bears, wild buffaloes, deer, wild boars, antelopes, monkeys, chimpanzees, and so on, and the rare ones like elephants, tigers, rhinoceroses and apes. There are many well-known precious birds like peacocks, pheasants, eagles, orioles, and so on.

3. Animal Husbandry

Gia Lai-Kon Tum has hundreds of thousands of hectares of meadows and about 25,000 hectares of plants used as feed suitable for raising large animals (water buffaloes, cattle, horses, hogs and elephants). Presently animal husbandry is not yet a major sector (the province as a whole has only 113,000 cattle,

more than 14,000 water buffaloes and 190,000 hogs). But as it has favorable soil and climatic conditions, Gia Lai-Kon Tum is capable of developing animal husbandry on a large scale and raising millions of domestic animals.

4. Grain Crops

Although it is a highland province, Gia Lai-Kon Tum has relatively flat land and moderate climate, which are suitable for such grain crops as rice, corn, potato and manioc. According to an early investigation, the province as a whole has about 800,000 hectares of agricultural land, including many large areas of basalt soil, humus-rich soil and very good alluvial soil on river banks. In the last few years, many cooperatives like Sa Son, Sa Binh (Sa Thay District), Dien Binh (Dac To District), An Phu (Pleiku), Buon Tong Se, Phu Hoa (A Dun Pa District), and so on obtained an average of 8-10 tons of paddy per hectare a year. In addition, it has the capabilities to develop concentrated-cultivation zones for subsidiary food crops (corn, potato and manioc) to cover tens of thousands of hectares. By properly exploiting sources of water for irrigation purposes, Gia Lai-Kon Tum has the capabilities to be self-sufficient in grain for its 1.5 million people and to create a base for concentrating its manpower on exploiting its strengths and creating more wealth for the country.

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CSO: 4209/304

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

GIA LAI-KON TUM'S ACHIEVEMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 84 pp 3, 4

[Article by Ksor Kron, secretary of Gia Lai-Kon Tum Provincial CPV Committee: "Gia Lai-Kon Tum Exploits Rich Potentialities, Develops Economy, Improves Living Standard"]

[Text] Following the total liberation of the South, the party organization and people of Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province, along with the people all over the country, were concentrating their efforts on building socialism. In the new revolution, the ethnic minority people in the province once again were clearly showing their nature as courageous hard-working people having strong confidence in the correct party line.

Following the liberation, Gia Lai-Kon Tum had many difficulties: the province as a whole did not have a material and technical base; hundreds of thousands of people did not have enough food to eat and clothes to wear. More than 300,000 ethnic minority people lived in extremely backward conditions: their production formula remained cutting, burning, poking and piercing; they were short of rice, had little salt, were illiterate and were affected by many old-fashioned customs and superstition. However, Gia Lai-Kon Tum was blessed by nature and had great natural economic potentialities -- the strengths being found in its forests, animal husbandry and industrial and grain crops. Moreover, it received special assistance in many aspects from the Central Committee and friendly provinces. Creatively applying the party line to the actual conditions in the province, in the last few years the Gia Lai-Kon Tum party organization was leading the province's revolutionary movement in the right direction and for the first time scoring great achievements. The greatest achievement was to have basically wiped out famine. By concentrating its total strength, in the first years the province was able to open 68,000 hectares of new land; built 40 medium irrigation works, 75 small irrigation works and more than 900 small water conservancy works, the latter with voluntary labor provided by the people; and raised the cultivated area from 17,000 hectares in 1975 to 85,000 hectares in 1982. As the cultivated area

was increased and the intensive-cultivation technique was improved, the volume of grain production was raised from 100,000 tons in 1975 to 225,000 tons in 1982. The province had enough grain to maintain a good balance within itself, to have some reserve and to contribute to the state about 35,000 tons per year. In addition to the main task of producing grain, it paid attention to growing more industrial crops. As of 1982, the province as a whole had 1,400 hectares of tea, 1,700 hectares of rubber and 580 hectares of coffee in the state farms and for the first time set up short-term industrial crops-growing zones for sugar cane, tobacco, sesame, peanut, beans of various kinds, etc. About animal husbandry, there were many progresses: the herd of water buffaloes and cattle grew from 59,000 to 115,000 heads; the herd of hogs was raised from 73,300 to 180,000 heads. As of 1980, Gia Lai-Kon Tum had built more than 10 state farms and more than 100 factories, enterprises, state forests and farm branches and produced hundreds of items for both domestic consumption and export. A greatly significant achievement was providing settled farming and settled life for 220,000 people from the ethnic minorities and putting 56 percent of the population into collective production in 69 cooperatives and more than 924 agricultural production collectives. The fact that the job of providing settled farming and settled life had brought about good results created favorable conditions for the ideological and cultural revolution to develop and to obtain initial results.

The successes made in the last 7 years provided Gia Lai-Kon Tum with a momentum that enabled it to attain the great socioeconomic objectives suggested by the 5th Party Congress resolution. The resolution of the Gia Lai-Kon Tum party organization congress mentions the following goals to be achieved: the grain production of 240,000 tons in 1983 would be raised to 270,000 tons in 1985; the herd of hogs of 208,000 heads, to 280,000 heads; the herd of water buffaloes and cattle of 125,000 heads, to 154,000 heads. On the basis of ensuring its grain production, the province has concentrated its efforts on growing industrial crops like tea, rubber, coffee, castor-oil plant, tobacco, sesame, peanut, sugar cane and beans for export.

The Gia Lai-Kon Tum party organization has shown good changes in its leadership over economic development. At the beginning of the winter-spring season and the tenth-month rice crop of last year, Gia Lai-Kon Tum encountered unfavorable weather conditions, including a drought that lasted through the winter-spring season and late rains and hail during the tenth-month crop, and lots of harmful insects, which adversely affected the crop yields. In the winter-spring season alone, the rice crop area being totally lost was one-tenth of the total cultivated area. However, with strict and timely leadership, the cultivated area was still higher than that in 1982; the yields of various crops were higher than those in the previous years. The grain crops alone increased by 1.5 percent; the industrial crops, 18 percent; and medicinal plants, 18 percent. The districts and cities like Sa Thay, Pleiku and Kontum fulfilled and

overfulfilled their cultivated-area goals. The province paid greater attention to growing more subsidiary food crops, particularly sweet potato and manioc. As to growing long-term industrial crops, particularly coffee, in recent years it succeeded in finding the right direction to take by encouraging both the collectives and people to grow them. According to incomplete statistics, in the few months in this year's rainy season the people grew 70 additional hectares of coffee in family gardens. In animal husbandry, the herds of hogs and water buffaloes and cattle increased by from 2.2 to 3.5 percent. Recently Gia Lai-Kon Tum paid attention to commercially raising fish and chickens in cities and towns. Carrying out the mottoes, "The state and people work together" and "The people work, the state supports," the people in 13 districts and cities in the past year contributed nearly 500,000 dong and more than 180,000 man-days, built anew 9 irrigation works and watered hundreds of additional hectares of crops. For forestry, the province paid greater attention to protecting and rationally exploiting forest resources. Many industrial enterprises were properly applying the system of product contracting, delivering products and creating sources of raw materials for making goods for consumption and export. Distribution and circulation made good progress; foreign trade and commerce made good changes in purchasing goods, controlling sources of goods, for the first time putting some vital goods under their management and maintaining price stability in the marketplace.

Generally speaking, all sectors and echelons in the province made new changes as they implemented the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress and plenums of the CPV Central Committee. However, as it reviewed in a strict manner the situation in the spirit of the resolution of the 4th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, the Gia Lai-Kon Tum party organization found many shortcomings. In the last few years, although the volume of grain production was higher, it mainly resulted from extensive cultivation as we had been paying inappropriate attention to intensive cultivation and multicropping. We failed to have a correct awareness of growing industrial crops in the collective sector and by families. In recent years, the areas of long-term industrial crops like rubber, tea and coffee were increasing slowly and the areas of new cultivation to be written off seemed to be increasing. Every year while from 20,000 to 30,000 hectares of forests were destroyed, the areas of new crops amounted to only few hundreds of hectares. The task of assigning land and forests was carried out rather slowly; so far there were no models of good combination of agriculture and forestry at the district level; the province did not as yet develop its strength in connection with its forests.

In the development of industry, small industry and handicrafts were the weak links as they failed to devise a rational order of priorities for development of sectors and occupations. Capital construction in industry remained scattered and created additional costs and damages. There was a lack of total awareness of the transformation of production relationships, with many signs of

subjectivity and of work improperly done. The cultural and spiritual living conditions of ethnic minorities were improved too slowly. Illiteracy reappeared in many localities, with superstition and backward customs becoming rampant again. In the party organization there were subjective, rightist, conservative and inactive patterns of thinking; a few deviant and degraded party members adversely affected the party's leadership and prestige and reduced the masses' confidence.

The Gia Lai-Kon Tum party organization has suggested major measures to correct shortcomings and to lead the people in the province toward fulfilling at any cost the recommended socioeconomic goals. To grow on a sound basis grain crops, which serve as a support for growing at a quick pace industrial crops. In grain crop cultivation, to practice intensive cultivation of wet rice and rice grown in dry soil and to pay attention to growing subsidiary food crops. To quickly increase the areas devoted to high yielding rice crops to account for 40-50 percent of the cultivated area; to increase the areas devoted to winter-spring rice wherever soil, water and labor conditions are favorable. To step up growing long-term industrial crops, mostly tea, coffee and rubber and growing them in all three sectors -- state-operated, collective and people's sectors. To pay attention to quickly increasing areas devoted to coffee in the collective sector and by families. In animal husbandry, to concentrate on a few major animals like water buffaloes, cattle and hogs and on fish. In industry, as an immediate thing to do, to consolidate again the machine shop network and the small industry and handicraft sectors. Other sectors like banking, finance, communications and transportation, etc. must efficiently support these sectors to promote their development in order to produce the vital consumer goods, goods for export and mostly hand tools of all kinds suitable for the crop-growing capabilities of the ethnic minority people in the province. To strengthen managerial work and to improve training and placing cadres, putting them in the right positions suitable for their capabilities and resolutely fighting to eliminate any localistic, provincialistic and conservative tendencies. To handle in a just and fair and timely manner the cases of cadres and party members having violated discipline and to resolutely expel unqualified members from the party.

In the period lying ahead Gia Lai-Kon Tum will still encounter very many difficulties and obstacles, but the people from all ethnic minorities in the province will further develop the traditions of solidarity, creative labor and hard working; correctly apply the party's line and policies and resolutions; and resolutely turn their locality's natural potentialities into reality in the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HOANG LIEN SON'S TARGETS FOR 1984

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Apr 84 p 3

[Article: "The Socio-Economic Targets of Hoang Lien Son Province for 1984"]

[Text] Agriculture:

--Total grain output: 265,000 tons (40.3 percent in the form of subsidiary food crops).

--Average grain output per capita: 300 kilograms.

--Land clearing: 3,359 hectares.

--High yield rice areas: 10,000 hectares, with an effort to achieve a yield of 61.25 quintals per hectare.

--Intensive corn cultivation in centralized areas: 10,000 hectares; yield: 11.6 quintals per hectare.

--Soybeans: 3,850 hectares; yield: 5.5 quintals per hectare.

--Tea: 10,200 hectares; output: 19,410 tons.

--Livestock production: 119,700 buffalo, 28,500 head of cattle and 304,500 hogs.

Forestry:

--Whole forests: 3,500 hectares.

--The planting of forest trees by the people: 9,000 hectares.

--Harvesting: 90,000 cubic meters of wood.

Industry and the Handicraft Trades:

--Total output value: 520 million dong.

Capital Construction:

--Total investment: 175.5 million dong.

Exports:

--Total value: 210 million dong.

Distribution-Circulation:

--Total value of retail goods sold on the organized market: 660.7 million dong.

--Total value of local goods procured: 543 million dong. Mobilized: 42,000 tons of grain, in paddy equivalent; procured: 2,570 tons of pork.

Population:

--Reducing the rate of natural population growth from 2.3 to 2 percent.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HOANG LIEN SON PARTY SECRETARY REPORTS ON PROVINCE'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Apr 84 pp 3, 4

[Article by Ha Thiet Hung, secretary of the Hoang Lien Son Provincial Party Committee: "Hoang Lien Son Develops Its Strengths and Potentials in Depth in Order To Move Steadily Forward"]

[Text] Hoang Lien Son is a large mountain province inhabited by many ethnic minorities that shares a border with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and lies within an important strategic defense region of the country. The province has many difficulties: there are many highland districts, much steeply graded land and many microclimatic areas in which the climate is harsh and changes in the weather are very irregular. However, the province also has advantages and rich, abundant potentials in agriculture, forestry, industry, minerals, marine products and sectors and trades that can be developed in the years ahead and over the long range in order to build a prosperous and strong province.

Thanks to the clear-sighted line of the party and the assistance provided by the central level and other provinces, the army and people of Hoang Lien Son have met major challenges in past years; together with the entire country, we won victory over the war of aggression of the United States and followed that by winning victory over the war unleashed by the Chinese reactionaries in February, 1979. The northern districts of the province were heavily damaged by the enemy and the life of the minorities was seriously disrupted. However, in a short amount of time, the party organization, armed forces and people of Hoang Lien Son, through brave efforts, have overcome the aftereffects of the war, quickly relocated and reorganized population centers and restored and accelerated production while fighting against the wide-ranging war of sabotage of the enemy and maintaining our readiness to retaliate against any war of aggression launched by them, regardless of its size.

By 1982, the province's economy had virtually been restored to pre-war levels and was gradually stabilizing and improving. Agriculture and forestry were continuing to develop, especially the production of grain, food products and export goods. In 1983, in the spirit of practicing self-reliance in developing the potentials and strengths of the locality and with the full

understanding that agriculture is the front of foremost importance, Hoang Lien Son brought about strong changes and won victories in many areas.

The most significant achievement has been the increase in rice yields from 4.6 to 5.1 tons per hectare for the entire year through intensive cultivation. Total grain output has reached 246,000 tons, 7 percent higher than the state plan quota and a 23 percent increase compared to grain output prior to the outbreak of the war along the border in February, 1979. Many units that are models of high rice yields have emerged, including 13 cooperatives that have recorded average yields ranging from 7 to 8 tons of paddy per hectare. The following city and districts have recorded high yields: Lao Cai (7.29 tons), Bat Xat (5.8 tons) and Rao Thang (5.59 tons). Many key rice growing districts have recorded yields above 5 tons per hectare, such as Van Yen, Van Chan, Tran Yen and so forth.

The development of grain production has laid the groundwork for gradually developing the strengths that lie in industrial crops, livestock production and forestry. The area under the cultivation of such annual crops as peanuts, cotton, rami, citronella, sugarcane, vegetables and beans, has increased by 6 to 9 percent and livestock herds, especially the hog herd, have grown by 2 to 7 percent.

The tea, cinnamon and essential oil crop growing areas are now undergoing development in depth and have yielded significant returns. There are more than 20,000 hectares under the cultivation of tea. Tea bud output has reached 15,000 tons and constitutes the province's main source of exports. The cinnamon growing area, which has continued to be expanded, produces 250 tons of cinnamon sticks each year and also constitutes a source of exports of high value. The assignment of management responsibilities for land and forests has been strongly promoted. Marked progress has been made in the movement to have the people plant forests and protect the forests; the destruction of the forests has been greatly reduced. The people have planted 6.8 million trees, twice as much as planned. Progress has been made in implementing the guideline of establishing integrated agriculture and forestry businesses and model units have emerged in this area as well.

Central and local industry have reorganized and developed their production. Many new enterprises have gone into production, such as a lead-free cement production plant, a ceramic works, an enterprise producing 90 percent alcohol, a scented tea processing plant, coal mines, enterprises producing building materials, etc. In capital construction, we have focused our efforts and completed the construction once projects have been started in order to quickly achieve returns from them. The transportation sector has been reorganized and its capacity is being utilized well.

In distribution and circulation, the province has taken determined steps to control the flow of goods and money and waged an effective struggle to restore the new order in the market. In 1983, the province procured 32,000 tons of grain, a 50 percent increase compared to 1982 and 14 percent more than planned. For the first time ever, the procurement of pork met the plan, exceeding 1982 procurements by 28 percent. In 1983, we exported goods worth 140 million dong, 3 percent more than planned. In addition to our main

exports, such as tea and cinnamon, which have exceeded plan quotas, we have also developed large, local sources of goods, such as essential oils, canned fruit, blinds, various types of medicinal plants and so forth, for exportation. Obligations to deliver products to the state have been met; 1,500 tons of tea and more than 80,000 cubic meters of wood were exported in 1983.

While making every effort to build our economy, we have not relaxed our vigilance for 1 minute and have continued to take well coordinated steps to build the military defense line and maintain border security. Concerted efforts have been made to conduct many political activity drives to rapidly overcome the aftereffects of the war, intensify the teaching of ideology, expose the enemy, strengthen our organization, build the political base, build up the armed forces and security forces, reorganize the population and develop increasingly close unity among the minorities and between the army and the people. On the other hand, our province has taken strong steps to combat the spy war, the psychological war and the wide-ranging war of sabotage of the enemy; at the same time, we have constantly strengthened our administrative, economic and social management in order to track down and apprehend criminals, break up rings and gangs of hoodlums and smugglers, maintain political security, maintain social order and safety and strengthen the position of socialism.

It can be said that during the past 5 years, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who have been collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, have suffered a bitter defeat. The army and people of Hoang Lien Son, highly experienced in revolutionary struggle, have won glorious victories and moved forward to overcome every hardship and sacrifice. However, in the course of our forward progress, we have been unable to avoid certain shortcomings and weaknesses. Production capacity is not being highly utilized; productivity, quality and efficiency in the various fields of work are still limited and have even declined in some areas.

During the remaining 2 years of the third 5-year plan, Hoang Lien Son is determined to develop upon the victories it has won, correct its shortcomings and carry out the two strategic tasks well. In conjunction with maintaining our readiness to fight in defense of the fatherland, we will, on the economic front, vigorously develop our strengths and potentials in the spirit of self-reliance, promote intensive cultivation and raise productivity, quality and efficiency further. In 1984, by means of intensive cultivation and integrated businesses, by closely coordinating agriculture with forestry, we are determined to meet the target set by the provincial party organization congress for 1985: 265,000 tons of grain (in paddy equivalent), which represents a nearly two-fold increase over the average rate of increase of the past 3 years, in order to achieve a per capita grain output of 300 kilograms per year. We will focus our efforts on the effective intensive cultivation of 10,000 hectares of corn and attach importance to developing the production of the other subsidiary food crops by promoting multicropping and companion cropping in conjunction with opening new land to wet and dry land cultivation and bringing about the settlement of nomads among the minorities. At the same time, we will promote the planting of industrial crops, especially such annual crops as soybeans, peanuts and medicinal plants; promote the intensive

cultivation of tea and develop the production of cinnamon; expand livestock production, especially the species of large livestock (buffalo, cattle and horses); use the 20,000 hectares of water surface in the Thac Ba Lake for integrated business purposes; complete the assignment of land and forests, develop forest resources, curb the destruction of the forests and endeavor to plant 12,500 hectares of forests, 9,000 hectares of which will be planted by the people, considering the establishment of an integrated forestry business to be an economic strategy of the province.

The industrial, small industry and handicraft production capacity of the province is still very large. During the next 2 years, we will concentrate primarily on reorganizing and making greater use of the capacity of existing production installations in order to raise their productivity, quality and efficiency, with importance attached to the processing of agricultural and forestry products, the production of building materials, the mining of minerals and machine repair. We will provide good support for and establish ties with the economic installations of the central level, such as the apatite mine, the Tran Phu Federated Tea Enterprise and the Thac Ba Hydroelectric Power Plant, in order to develop the local economy in an effort to produce goods worth 520 million dong (new prices), a 24 percent increase over 1983. We will accelerate capital construction, focusing our efforts on constructing and rapidly putting projects into use, strengthen the material-technical bases of socialism and accelerate the development of the communications-transportation sector.

At the same time, we will attach importance to providing leadership in distribution and circulation, take determined steps to control the flow of goods and money and manage and control the market, most importantly with regard to grain, the important food products, export goods and the industrial goods on the lists of products that are exclusively managed by the state. In 1984, we will try to procure 210 million dong in export goods, a 50 percent increase over 1982; 42,000 tons of grain, a 10,000 ton increase compared to 1982; and 2,570 tons of pork. We will continue to promote educational, cultural, public health, physical culture and sport activities and continue our effort to eradicate superstitions, build the new life, mold the new man and partially improve the standard of living of the people, beginning with manual workers, civil servants and troops.

Our party organization will constantly attach importance to leading the armed forces and people of the province in displaying greater vigilance, maintaining combat readiness, being determined to win victory over the wide-ranging war of sabotage of the enemy and being ready to defeat each of their acts of aggression. We will continue to comprehensively strengthen the border area, the most important aspects of which are building the political base, building the mass movement and building strong and solid armed forces and security forces. We will gradually reorganize and redeploy battle positions and build the border security corridor; focus our efforts on combating attempts by the enemy to insert agents, establish contacts within the province and establish spy bases; and wage a determined fight against armed encroachment along the border by the enemy and against the psychological war and economic sabotage. We will concentrate on building the border districts and towns in every respect. Additional cadres will be trained for highland areas in order to

improve the border security corridor in a well coordinated and solid manner. These large tasks demand major efforts on the part of the province; at the same time, we look forward to positive assistance from the central level and the localities of the entire country.

To meet these large targets, we will take the following measures:

--Make adjustments to the overall planning of the province and lay the foundation for surveys and the formulation of the economic planning of each district in a manner closely linked to strengthening the district level while adopting specific plans to implement this planning over a period of 5 years and during each year, beginning with the key economic districts and the border districts.

--Accelerate the research and promulgation of such economic policies as a policy on land clearing and the settlement of nomads; an exports policy that provides incentive for the redistribution of labor to forestry and the handicraft trades; policies on each important crop and species of livestock in order to strongly encourage higher labor productivity, higher product quality and higher economic efficiency as well as the application of scientific and technological advances; a policy on economizing on and using local raw materials; a policy that assigns management responsibilities to the districts and cities and enables the installations to take initiative; and a policy on urgently reviewing the implementation of product contracts within agriculture and correcting the mistakes that have been made and expanding the payment of contract wages and piecework wages within the state-operated sector of the economy.

--Continue to promote the reorganization of the economy, the reorganization of production within the state-operated sector and the reorganization of distribution-circulation with a view toward raising the level of responsibility and achieving greater efficiency in production and business.

--Attach importance to leading and guiding the socialist emulation movement, establishing advanced model units in all fields of activity, conducting reviews, gaining experience and making appropriate awards.

--Continue to implement the resolution of the 4th Party Plenum and intensify our ideological and organizational work in a manner closely linked to managing the implementation of decisions and intensifying inspections; strongly upholding the right of collective ownership of the laboring masses through the activities of the governments on the various levels and the various mass organizations and, on this basis, bringing all forces together to successfully carry out the political task of the province.

On the basis of the achievements that have been recorded and the experience that has been gained, the party organization and people of our province are enthusiastic, confident and determined to move forward to develop the potentials and strengths of the province as much as possible, especially those in agriculture and forestry, by accelerating development in depth, utilizing existing capacity and local capabilities and achieving high returns from the lowest possible investments, thereby moving steadily forward to build a prosperous and strong Hoang Lien Son and firmly defend the border of the fatherland.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PROBLEM OF TOMATO DUMPING VERSUS SCARCITY RAISED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Xuan Phuong, of Hai Hung Province: "Tomatoes in Chau Giang"]

[Text] The soil of Chau Giang (Hai Hung Province) is suitable for the cultivation of tomatoes. This locality grows this kind of plant during winter, spring and summer on the largest area of all in the provinces. The villages situated alongside the Red River such as Dai Tap, Tan Chau, Binh Minh, Me So, Lien Nghia and Thang Loi grow the greatest amount of tomatoes and apply technical measures about intensive cultivation. Each sao can yield a high output of 2 to 2.5 tons of fruit from each crop. This increased output has led to an increasing abundance of this commercial commodity.

However, ripe fruit cannot be preserved for a long time. Therefore, numerous difficulties have been experienced in the transportation of this highly perishable commodity to the selling places.

This year, the tomato market in Chau Giang has remained unchanged as compared with the past. Early in the season, this commodity was still scarce and its price sometimes rose to 200 dong a kilogram. But in the middle of the season, the price of a kilogram of tomatoes came down to only 1 or 2 dong at the Me, Dong Tao, Tu Ho and Van Giang markets. There was a time when up to 40 or 50 tons of tomatoes were brought each day to these markets for sale so that bright red was the prevalent color there from one end to another. Because of the dirt cheap prices, sellers complained that their income did not suffice to defray the production cost. Meanwhile, tomatoes commanded an exorbitant price--sometimes 50 to 60 dong a kilogram--in many other areas such as Region 4, Quang Ninh and the provinces in the Tay Bac and Viet Bac regions.

So what shall we do to correct this situation?

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPROVEMENT OF STATE-OPERATED RESTAURANTS, SERVICE AGENCIES URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Huong Lien: "Changes in Restaurant and Service Sectors in Hanoi Are Still Slow"]

[Text] After being allowed to drift about for a long time, in 1983, the public restaurant and service sectors in Hanoi were supplied for the first time with some raw materials by the Ministry of Home Trade and the municipality both of which also determined specific areas for these sectors to acquire agricultural products and foodstuffs for processing purposes. Following the decentralization at the precinct, district and municipal levels, catering corporations and restaurants started making changes aimed at raising the quality of service, increasing the volume of self-manufactured goods and reducing the practice of making long-haul transactions and competing in buying and selling commodities. Many installations expanded the processing of various goods such as noodles for beef soup, candies and refreshments. Owing to these efforts, in 1983, the purchasing turnover reached 430 million dong of which 60 percent was made up of self-supplied merchandise; the retail turnover of public restaurants surpassed the plan norm by 14.9 percent while self-manufactured commodities attained 62.6 percent, up 56.6 percent over the previous year. The Hotel Corporation successfully ensured the guests' safety and made a trade profit nearly 37 percent above the plan norm. For the beef-noodle soup in particular, the restaurant sector in the capital city began to win back the customers' goodwill. The beef-noodle soup counters managed by youths at the Kim Lien restaurant and those situated at No 41 Hang Bai Street, 35 Trang Tien Street and in Hang Buom Street, etc. gradually became stabilized and improved the quality of their service. The first step made by many shops was to pay attention to the cooking of ordinary dishes such as steamed glutinous rice with peanuts or green beans, steamed ricepaper rolls, noodles in crab chowder, cakes made of cassava flour and so forth in order to serve breakfast to cadres and the people. However, many other shops were reluctant to process these food items for fear of hard work versus small profit; consequently, they abstained from doing so and allowed the dishes prepared by private individuals to corner the market.

Changes were also made in the service provided for collective kitchens. The [restaurant and service] sectors helped the collective kitchens at the

Pharmaceuticals and Medicine Colleges and others by supplying them with more mechanized cooking and processing means and by trying to deliver grain and food products right to these places in order to contribute to improving the quality of the cadres' and students' meals. Hotels expanded their service by renting bicycles to guests and buying train and bus tickets and essential utensils in their stead, etc.; this kind of service was welcomed by the guests. The Dong Da Restaurant Corporation considered it its principal duty to cater for workers in the Thuong Dinh industrial center by providing a meal for those working on the third shift and another meal in the middle of each shift. Nhan Chinh Restaurant agreed to cook rice for workers. The Gia Lam Restaurant Corporation set up many laundering, ironing and cloth dyeing shops which returned the finished materials immediately to customers and charged them only a reasonable price; the corporation also organized the exchange and sale of noodles and the sale of cooked food and large bread loaves, rented wedding clothes and rooms and took care of the brides' makeup right at their homes.

However, the above-mentioned changes are still slow in comparison with the potentials composed of labor, means and sources of goods. The majority of the market is still occupied by the privately owned restaurant and service sectors in Hanoi to further expand their restaurants and service shops, to increase their daily servicing hours, especially at noontime and in the evening, to improve and raise the quality of their service and to promote a civilized, courteous and convenient way of life for the consumers' benefit.

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AGRICULTURE

PROVINCES INCREASE RICE CROP YIELD, CULTIVATED AREA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 84 p 1

[VNA News Release: " Phu Khanh: Winter-Spring Rice Crop Yield Increased by 7 Quintals; Long An: Summer-Autumn Rice-Growing Areas in Dong Thap Muoi Now 3 Times Larger Than Last Year "]

[Text] As of mid-April, farmers in Phu Khanh Province have harvested 22,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, or 65 percent of its cultivated area, with the crop yield reaching 39.8 quintals per hectare and showing an increase of nearly 7 quintals compared to the same crop last year. Some cooperatives like Hoa Binh 1, Phu Lam, Hoa Thanh and Hoa Hiep (Tuy Hoa District), An Thach and Chi Thanh (Tuy An District), Subward 5 and Binh Kien (Tuy Hoa City) obtained 50-60 quintals per hectare. The province as a whole has plowed more than 5,000 hectares, produced tens of thousands of tons of stable manure for use as main fertilizer and sown rice seeds in 1,200 hectares. In the spring-summer season this year, Phu Khanh tries to grow rice in 5,000 hectares, or 3 times as much as last year's cultivated area.

Three Dong Thap Muoi districts -- Tan Thanh, Moc Hoa and Vinh Hung (Long An District) -- have prepared all conditions, improved their acid and alkaline soil and raised the area for cultivation of the summer-autumn rice to 17,000 hectares, or 3 times the cultivated area in the same crop last year.

In the first quarter this year, the 3 districts mobilized 100,000 man-days for digging and building 200,000 cubic meters of earth for water conservancy works and building thousands of meters of embankments. Thanks to their water conservancy work, they were able to bring fresh water from the Mekong River into ricefields to improve the soil for growing additional rice crops. At the beginning of the year, they had plans for repairing machines and regulating the use of draft power and thus completed plowing in more than 2,000 hectares, which they used to grow the summer-autumn and tenth-month rice crops. They made ready 3,000 tons of high yielding rice seeds suitable for the slightly alkaline soil for sowing in the summer-autumn season.

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS ON CURRENT RICE CROP REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Article: "The Grain Production Front: Winter-Spring Rice Cultivated and Fertilized; the South Harvests Winter-Spring Rice, Records Rather High Yields; in the North, the Season for Cultivating and Fertilizing Rice To Promote Tillering Will Only Last Until the End of April"]

[Text] The southern provinces have harvested more than 260,000 hectares of winter-spring rice. At many places, the rice yields on the land that has been harvested have exceeded plan quotas: Tien Giang: 46 quintals per hectare (planned: 42 quintals); Kien Giang: 40 quintals per hectare (planned: 36 quintals); and Long An: 34 quintals per hectare (planned: 32 quintals). All places are increasing the harvest rate, making preparations for the summer-fall season and attaching importance to plowing, harrowing and directly sowing their crops quickly.

In the North, the key provinces have completed their planting and transplanting. The mountain provinces still have about 10,000 hectares of rice to transplant. All localities are cultivating and fertilizing their rice, with the first phase of weeding having been completed on more than 750,000 hectares and the second phase on 380,000 hectares. Generally speaking, these figures represent a slower rate than during the 1983 winter-spring season. Recently, needed heavy rains fell but some places still lack water for their rice. Positive steps are now being taken in all localities to control the pests that have appeared. The season for cultivating and fertilizing rice to promote tillering will only last until the end of April, 1984. Therefore, all localities must provide closer guidance of the cultivation, fertilization and protection of rice crops.

There are slightly more than 620,000 hectares under the cultivation of vegetables and subsidiary food crops throughout the country, the equivalent of 35 percent of the plan quota for the year. In the South, winter-spring subsidiary food crops are being harvested and summer-fall subsidiary food crops are being planted. In the North, the task is to urgently plant those vegetable and subsidiary food crops that are still in season; cultivate, fertilize and protect vegetable and subsidiary food crops; quickly resolve the problem of bindweed seed and plant the other types of annual vegetables.

AGRICULTURE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL CALLS FOR HIGHER RICE YIELDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Guiding High Yield Areas and Practicing Intensive Cultivation on All Land Under the Cultivation of Rice"]

[Text] To fully resolve the grain problem, we must attach importance to both rice and subsidiary food crops. Rice, our most important grain crop, accounts for the majority of the output and the land under the cultivation of grain. The course that has been charted for rapidly stabilizing and increasing the output of rice is: making intensive cultivation the measure of primary importance in all areas in conjunction with practicing multicropping and opening new land to cultivation; focusing efforts on establishing high yield rice growing areas in the Mekong Delta, the Red River Delta and each locality, with attention to the high yield fields in the mountain provinces and former Zone 4.

During the past several years, the movement to raise rice yields through intensive cultivation has spread widely and the effort to establish high yield rice areas has been expanded. Models of skillful intensive cultivation and high rice yields have emerged in all areas of the country. Rice output increased at the annual rate of 8.5 percent during the past 3 years; the northern provinces recorded an even higher rate, a 10.3 percent increase in yield and a 12 percent increase in output each year. The target of 5 tons of paddy per hectare for the entire year was met and exceeded by 14 provinces and municipalities in 1982 and 20 provinces and municipalities in 1983. More than 50 districts have recorded yields in excess of 7 tons of paddy per hectare, 5 of which have average 9 to 10 tons per hectare for the entire year. More than 500 cooperatives and production collectives have recorded yields in excess of 8 tons of paddy per hectare and one cooperative has produced a yield of more than 20 tons. On a larger scope, in the Mekong Delta and the Red River Delta, which have 3.2 million hectares under cultivation and account for 56.1 percent of the rice grown throughout the country, rice yield averaged nearly 6 tons of paddy per hectare for the two rice crops raised during the year in 1983. Deserving of attention is the fact that the intensive cultivation movement is spreading widely in the mountain provinces, where the level of intensive cultivation has always been low, thereby making an important contribution to increasing the output of grain and opening the prospect of establishing a

springboard in the form of grain output upon which these provinces can develop their strengths.

The intensive cultivation movement, however, is not uniform. While some provinces are recording yields in excess of 6 tons of paddy per hectare and numerous districts are averaging 7, 8 or 9 tons of paddy per hectare for the entire year, the average nationwide yield is only 26.5 quintals per season. While some cooperatives are achieving yields of more than 200 quintals of paddy per hectare in three rice seasons per year and many cooperatives are averaging more than 80 quintals of paddy per hectare in two seasons per year, there are still cooperatives within areas skilled in the intensive cultivation of rice that are recording yields of less than 5 tons. Establishing high yield rice growing areas is a correct policy, one that is being applied more widely; however, we have only attached importance to establishing such areas at places where the level of intensive cultivation is already high and have not attached appropriate importance to those places that have the potential for rapidly increasing their yields and output, have the ability to produce many products. In the guidance that we have provided, attention has yet to be given to those places where grain is needed but transportation is difficult.

There is still much potential in every area of our country for raising rice yields. Those areas that have achieved high yields through intensive cultivation are places that have carried out the three revolutions, the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, in a well-coordinated manner, tapped the spirit of collective ownership and utilized all available strengths. The improvement of the product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers, the improvement of organization at installations and the improvement of management on the upper level, most importantly the district level, put new forces behind the effort to initiate the practice of intensive cultivation. We must take positive steps to build material-technical bases, primarily irrigation and drainage projects, utilize selected, high yield seed suited to each season, increase the supply of fertilizer, apply fertilizer at the proper time, cultivate crops on schedule and prevent and control pests. The specialized teams and units and each individual laborer must fully comply with the technical regulations of the cooperative and production collective, from the first to the last production job, and not be indifferent or complacent toward any aspect of the entire system of integrated technical measures.

The weather during this year's winter-spring season has been very harsh. The struggle to put the required amount of land under cultivation has yielded large results, but these results are only the beginning. Due to the weather, the seasonal schedule and certain disruptions in the allocation of varieties, an established set of procedures should not be automatically followed. The localities and cooperatives must cultivate and fertilize their crops on the basis of the growth of each field of rice in order to achieve a high degree of uniformity. We should not complacently think that the outbreak of pests will be less serious because of the prolonged cold weather. Fields must be inspected and pests must be promptly detected and controlled. In high yield fields in which much fertilizer has been invested and rice has been transplanted at a higher density, even closer inspections must be conducted

and pests and diseases must be prevented, especially rice blast, narrow brown leafspot, borers, brown planthoppers and rice thrips.

The transplanting of rice in the northern provinces this year has truly consumed much time, effort and money. All localities and cooperatives and each laborer must overcome each difficulty being faced and care for each plot of rice, each rice plant well so that every clump of rice is intensively cultivated and produces the highest possible yield. To develop upon the superior nature of socialist production relations, cooperatives must look for every way to help families who are encountering difficulties cultivate their rice fields in order to achieve uniformity and enable these families to exceed their contract quotas, thereby helping them to improve their living conditions and avoiding the problem of the cooperative not collecting the full product due to it, a problem which affects distribution as a whole.

7809

CS0: 4209/299

COMPANION CROPS CALLED KEY TO DEVELOPMENT IN HOANG LIEN SON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Boi Dong: "The Coordination of Agriculture and Forestry, a Path to Prosperity"]

[Text] Some years ago, there was a constant and sharp contradiction in Hoang Lien Son between the need for grain and the need to protect the forests and build forest resources. Many installations separated agriculture from forestry. To resolve the grain problem, many places turned to the slash and burn cultivation of rice and subsidiary food crops, thus causing serious damage to the forests, damaging as much as 2,000 to 3,000 hectares each year. In the space of 10 years, as many as 27,800 hectares of forest were destroyed. Meanwhile, only a few thousand hectares of new forest were being planted each year. The percentage of land covered by forests declined from 25-27 percent to only 17 percent. The agricultural-forestry ecological balance on steeply graded land had been disrupted. The yields of many crops, including rice and subsidiary food crops, were declining. Scores of water conservancy projects had, compared to their rated capacity, lost their effectiveness as irrigation projects. Many field areas no longer had the water needed for plowing and transplanting.

How could we break this vicious cycle? This was the complex problem that faced Hoang Lien Son. The various party committee echelons and levels of government within the province recognized one thing, namely, the need to view the coordination of agriculture and forestry as a broad concept, one encompassing the entire province. The difficulty faced by the province could only be surmounted by strongly reorienting the guidance provided by the various sectors and levels and mobilizing the people to focus every effort on the intensive cultivation of rice and subsidiary food crops in order to achieve high yields while coordinating agriculture and forestry. The province guided the establishment of a high yield grain production area encompassing 10,000 hectares of wet rice and 10,000 hectares of corn and invested in this area capital, supplies and more than 160 engineers while implementing product contracts with individual laborers and many other economic policies.

The members of the ethnic minorities have gradually shifted from working on hillside terraces to working in rice paddies. The amount of area under the

cultivation of rice in terraces has declined. The yield and output of wet rice have risen. In 1983, for the first time ever, Hoang Lien Son recorded an average yield of 5.1 tons per hectare and raised its grain output to 246,000 tons, a 5,000 ton increase compared to 1982; paddy output increased by 12,000 tons in 1983. The victory in agriculture has had an important impact upon the effort to protect the forests and build forest resources. The destruction of the forests has been stopped. Many districts have assigned land and forests to collectives and cooperative member families for management in businesses conducted in accordance with planning and under economic and technical quotas. In 2 years, more than 59,000 hectares of forests and forest land were assigned to 170 cooperatives and 39,000 cooperative member families; more than 2,000 hectares of forests were put under the management of troop units.

Many models of hillside gardens and hillside forests have emerged under the guideline of coordinating agriculture and forestry. The Lao Stream Forestry Site has organized the raising of cattle under the canopy of the forest of Bo trees, planted various species of forest trees, pharmaceutical plants and subsidiary food crops under the trees along the edge of the forest and built a dam across the stream to make a pond in which to raise fish.

The Thai Ha Cooperative in Bac Thang District, although it has no land for the cultivation of rice, has still managed to achieve self-sufficiency in grain by coordinating agriculture with forestry. Forest trees, grain crops, beans galingale and medicinal plants are raised as companion crops. Some 300 hectares of apricot trees are being protected well. During the past 2 years, the cooperative has planted rattan, *Morinda officinalis* and a number of other crops under the forest canopy, thereby creating a rich and diverse allocation of crops.

Places that have been assigned responsibility for forests and forest land have received guidance in how to establish tree seedling nurseries and have been supplied with seed. The province has 750 nurseries, 144 of which are operated by collectives and 605 of which are operated by families. Last year, through the movement to plant trees at scattered locations and plant trees on hillsides and in forest stands, nearly 6 million new trees were planted, the equivalent of 3,000 hectares. The state-operated units planted 3,500 hectares, thereby carrying out twice as much afforestation as required under the plan quota. The harvesting of forestry products, which included the harvesting of some 85,000 cubic meters of timber, also met and exceeded plan quotas.

The guideline of coordinating agriculture and forestry in Hoang Lien Son has been implemented in all districts. Every forestry site and state farm has also established models of coordination between agriculture and forestry suited to the specific conditions and characteristics of each place.

7809

CSO: 4209/299

AGRICULTURE

HIGH RICE OUTPUT OBTAINED IN DONG THAP, TILLING STEPPED UP IN HAU GIANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] VNA--As of 10 April, peasants in Dong Thap Province have harvested 16,445 hectares of winter--spring rice with a record output of 47.24 quintals per hectare. A rice output of 65 quintals per hectare has been obtained in Hong Ngu District and another of 50 to 70 quintals per hectare has been achieved in the island villages and in those adjoining Route 30 and situated alongside the Tien and Hau Rivers in the districts of Hong Ngu, Thanh Binh, Cao Lanh and Thanh Hung.

Despite a slow water subsidence at the beginning of the agricultural season and despite a shortage of material supplies but owing to the aid of the sectors concerned, all districts took the initiative to secure a proportional amount of gasoline, oil, fertilizers and insecticides and quickly sent these items to the grassroots level to help peasants carry out the intensive cultivation of rice. The water conservancy sector joined the districts in building a perfect irrigation network on many fields. Peasants dug new canals and dredged the existing canal network to have enough water to irrigate the ricecrop throughout the cultivation season.

Vegetation protection stations in all districts signed contracts to safeguard scores of thousands of hectares of ricefields against harmful insects and diseases, especially in areas grown with high-yielding rice varieties. Production collectives applied the system of product contract with laboring groups and individual laborers, thus encouraging their members to use more fertilizers and to perform more working days to tend and protect riceplants.

Dong Thap Province is now directing production installations to gather laborers and means to quickly harvest the winter-spring rice crop and to prevent and control the development of insects and rats in order to protect the late main rice crop, and is also urging peasants to make every effort to deliver to the state 120,000 tons of paddy and even more from the winter-spring crop.

Hau Giang Province is gathering all tractors belonging to the state-operated and collective sectors and to individual families to speed up the dry plowing of the soil to be grown with the summer-fall and 10th-month crops. To date, the entire province has carried out plowing on 63,350 hectares--an

increase of 800 hectares over the same period last year--but this task is still being done slowly in view of the requirements. With their plowed areas ranging between 10,200 and 18,000 hectares, the two districts of Long Phu and Thot Not have the highest tilling rate throughout the province.

Since sunshine and drought have dried up and hardened the soil on some areas where the early rice crop had been harvested, the various districts have ordered state-operated tractor stations to join the private tractor sector in actively carrying out repairs, making available a sufficient amount of spare parts and concentrating on the transportation of a sufficient amount of fuel for distribution to tractors in each district throughout the plowing period. All tractor stations have assigned their personnel to assess accurately the ricefield situation in the areas to be plowed and have signed and improved dry-plowing contracts with every cooperative, production collective and peasant family and allocated a tractor force to each group of fields on a clearly determined area. Deploying forces at an early time, the districts (of Long Phu, My Xuyen and Thanh Tri) in the former Soc Trang region have mobilized hundreds of tractors of all types in conjunction with the draft power of buffaloes and oxen and have thus been able to plow over 25,800 hectares immediately after they had been harvested. The districts in the fresh water region have been able to plow more than 36,000 hectares because they had seized the opportunity when the soil was still wet to carry out the plowing task and because they had started plowing as soon as the water level subsided.

Rain has begun to fall in Hau Giang Province. All districts in the province are trying to accelerate the plowing tempo in order to have 100,000 hectares available for the sowing of the summer-fall rice seeds during the most favorable season.

9332

CSO: 4200/298

AGRICULTURE

AN GIANG PROVINCE EXPANDS IRRIGATION NETWORK

OW112210 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Jun (VNA)--With the improvement and expansion of its irrigation network, An Giang Province has increased its winter-spring rice acreage by sixfold since liberation. Its summer-autumn rice acreage has expanded by more than 12-fold and the vegetable and subsidiary food acreage by nearly threefold.

Total food output in 1983 rose to 883,000 tons, a 2.6-fold increase over 1975 when South Vietnam was liberated.

Lying in the upper reaches of the Tien Anh Hau rivers, the two main branches of the Mekong River, An Giang covers 350,000 ha including 298,000 ha of cultivated land. Its crops benefit by the silt-laden water from the two rivers which, however, cause annual floods at the onset of the monsoon in September. Moreover, the acreage affected by acidity accounted for 44 per cent of the total arable land.

Before liberation, An Giang used to produce only one crop of floating rice with an average yield of 1.4 tons per ha. But even this low yield was made insecure by the floods. For instance, the flood in 1978 submerged 37,000 ha of summer-autumn rice and 86,000 ha of autumn rice.

To reduce the danger of flooding and also the salinity and acidity of its soil, An Giang has marked off three different zones for its irrigation projects, one for the islets and river banks, another for the aluminous area and the third for the high lands bordering the mountains.

Under the guideline "the state and people cooperate in building irrigation works", An Giang has built 36 electric pumping stations with 240 electric pumps and more than 300 oil-operated pumps and 66 movable pumps mounted on boats to supply water for 15,000 ha.

Over the past 8 years, An Giang has built 6,600 irrigation projects and a system of 7,680 km of canals and 886 km of dikes to ensure 80,000 ha of rice from flood waters. Thanks to the irrigation projects, An Giang has been able to grow an additional rice crop in winter-spring which forms together with the summer-autumn crop, the two main rice crops of the province, and account for 80 per cent of its food output.

CSO: 4200/323

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

TROPICAL STORM 'VERNON' HIT--Hanoi, 11 Jun (VNA)--A tropical storm landed on an area between Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh provinces in central Vietnam yesterday, bringing about strong winds and heavy rains. The storm, known as Vernon, is the first to have hit Vietnam this season. Rainfall in Quang Nam-Danang varied from 100 to 150 millimetres, and caused waterlogging to 1,000 hectares of rice and vast areas of sweet potato and sesame. In Nghia Binh, heavy rains have also submerged a certain acreage of rice and subsidiary food crops. [Text] [OW110731 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 11 Jun 84]

CS0: 4200/323

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

ARTICLE DISCUSSES STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HOANG LIEN SON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Apr 84 p 3

[Article: "Developing Industrial Potentials"]

[Text] Hoang Lien Son is rich in industrial potentials. Its land supports forests and produces forestry products, industrial crops, valuable pharmaceutical crops and many other agricultural products. Beneath the ground lie large reserves of such minerals as apatite, coal, graphite, kaolin, gypsum, limestone and so forth.

Nearly 30 enterprises and factories of the central level and the locality have been constructed, thereby creating significant industrial capacity. Industrial installations have been established in groups closely associated with each type potential.

The mineral mining and processing industry: this industry consists of the Lao Cai Apatite Mine, the Van Yen Graphite Mining Enterprise, the Tran Yen Graphite Sorting Plant, the Bac Luong Porcelain Works in Yen Bai City, the Phu Thinh Cement Plant and many other enterprises that mine and produce building materials.

The apatite mining complex is a key project of the state, a complex whose output will be increased to a few million tons per year.

The Bac Luong Porcelain Works, which was restored following the 1979 border war, produces 10kv porcelain insulators and millions of porcelain products used in chemistry and everyday life. The 10 kilovolt porcelain displayed at the Economic Fair-Exhibit held in Hanoi was awarded the gold medal. The Yen Bai area lies atop a huge vein of kaolin. The porcelain works is capable of producing 150,000 porcelain electric insulators and millions of porcelain products for use in chemistry and everyday life each year.

The Graphite Sorting Plant annually produces more than 300 tons of powdered graphite. Recently, it began producing graphite flakes; this product was also awarded the gold medal. The production capacity of the plant and graphite reserves are still very large.

The Phu Thinh Cement Plant produces cement usually from local raw materials and has successfully produced 50 tons of white cement on an ordinary cement production line. This success has opened for Hoang Lien Son a sector producing an ornamental building material of high value in construction.

The Hon Gai Coal Mine annually produces more than 20,000 tons of standard coal. The kaolin mine annually produces nearly 10,000 tons of crude kaolin.

The electric power industry: Hoang Lien Son has two major rivers, the Red River and the Chay River, which, together with its network of large streams, have permitted the development of a hydroelectric power network with a total generating capacity of roughly 2 million kilowatts.

The Thac Ba Hydroelectric Power Plant has a capacity of 120,000 KW, thus ranking it third behind the Da River and Da Nhim Hydroelectric Power Plants.

Small hydroelectric power networks with capacities ranging from a few dozen to 100 kilowatts have been constructed in many districts, such as Bao Yen, Lao Cai, Van Chan, Sa Pa, Tran Yen, Bat Xat and so forth. Van Chan District, which has many of the smaller hydroelectric power stations, produces hundreds of kilowatts supporting production and the daily activities of the people. The district is starting the construction of the Nam Tang I hydroelectric power station, which will have a capacity of 500 kilowatts and be part of the hydroelectric power network tapping the power of the Thia Stream.

The province's machine works has successfully produced small turbines for supply to cooperatives and families for the construction of hydroelectric power stations supporting everyday needs.

The agricultural-forestry product processing industry: the network of the agricultural-forestry product processing industry has been expanded to all areas of the province: the Bao Yen Exported Canned Fruit Enterprise annually produces 300 tons of canned pineapples and canned plums. These two products were awarded the gold medal at the Economic Fair-Exhibit. Several enterprises producing wooden furniture, pharmaceutical products and sugar-wine-paper as well as subsidiary food crop processing plants have been constructed in those districts that raise many subsidiary food crops, such as Yen Bai, Hung Khanh, Van Ban, etc.

The largest of all industrial sectors is the tea processing industry. In Hoang Lien Son, there are three plants processing black tea for exportation that were constructed with the assistance of the Soviet Union and have a total capacity of 70 tons of tea buds per day. These plants, which belong to the Tran Phu Industrial-Agricultural Tea Federation, include the Tran Phu Tea Processing Plant, which has a capacity of 42 tons per day and is located in the center of the specialized tea growing area of Van Chan District. Each year, these three plants process from 2,100 ton 2,200 tons of black tea for exportation. In addition, the province has two scented tea processing enterprises of the locality and a number of small plants in the highland areas that pre-process tea. Giang Stream tea is a type of snow tea produced from ancient tea plants in the highlands.

The machine industry: Hoang Lien Son has two machine works supporting agricultural production, industry and communications-transportation: the Yen Bai Machine Works and the Nghia Lo Machine Works, which produce farm implements and repair automobiles. In addition, there is a district machine network producing farm implements suited to each area.

A network of small industry and handicraft installations has been established to develop rich sources of raw materials and such traditional, local trades as cotton cultivation, the weaving of cloth, the processing of agricultural and forestry products, ceramic and pottery production and the production of building materials.

7809

CSO: 4209/299

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CHEMICAL PRODUCTION SECTOR EXCEEDS FIRST QUARTER WORKS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 May 84 p 1

[Article by Huu Loc: "Chemical Sector Produces 74,200 Tons of Fertilizer, 2,452 Tons of Insecticide"]

[Text] The chemical sector encountered many difficulties in the supply of raw materials and supplies, especially in a number of materials which must be imported (zinc, lead, antimony, manganese oxide and electrolyte), various types of pigments and natural rubber, and difficulties in transportation and energy when it began to implement the 1984 state plan. However, with a spirit of actively and effectively overcoming difficulties, the primary level production units of the chemical sector upheld a spirit of responsibility, gradually carried out a motto of "self-reliance," and exploited the four capabilities for balancing the plan (on-the-spot capabilities, production unity between enterprises inside and outside the sector, export unity and supply of materials by the state) in order to maintain and promote production and to achieve the assigned state plan. During the first quarter of 1984, the entire sector had 21 plants and corporations that completed and exceeded the planned levels for the quarter in total output value by an amount equal to 28.9 percent of the planned level for the entire year. During the quarter, the entire sector produced more than 74,200 tons of fertilizer of all types, including more than 60,000 tons of processed phosphate fertilizer, 10,700 tons of urea nitrate fertilizer, 3,500 tons of crushed phosphate, and more than 1,500 tons of mixed fertilizer; and more than 2,452 tons of insecticide and disinfectant; promptly supplied fertilizer to support winter-spring production; and achieved a fairly high increase in many types of products compared with the same period last year.

7300

CSO: 4244/110

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

LAM THAO SUPERPHOSPHATE PLANT EXPANDS PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 May 84 p 1

['New Products, New Projects' Column by Huu Loc: "Placing Project for Second Phase Expansion of Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant in Operation"]

[Text] The project for second phase expansion of the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, carried out with the assistance of the Soviet Union, is aimed at raising the annual output of sulfuric acid from 60,000 to 100,000 tons in order to raise the manufacture of superphosphate from 200,000 to 300,000 tons per year. Construction on the second phase expansion project was begun in January 1980, consisting of 52 project items, some of great importance demanding high technical requirements such as: acid shop 2, the superphosphate crushing shop, relay machinery, a steam boiler and a 32-meter high gas escape tower.

After 4 years of construction, the project has begun test operations more than 3 months ahead of the initially planned rate of progress.

During the process of project construction, with the extremely willing assistance of the Soviet specialist group, the units participating--Chemical Construction and Installation Corporation N76, Materials and Transportation Corporation (of the Chemicals General Department), Construction Corporation 22 and Machine Assembly Work Site C3 (of the Ministry of Building), Acid Shop 2 of the superphosphate plant, etc.--used many active methods to overcome difficulties in speeding up the construction rate. In a socialist international emulation movement between the Vietnamese workers and the Soviet specialist group, more than 6,000 cadres and workers of seven units participating in project construction developed more than 320 innovations, improved techniques, changed a number of plans for some of the project items, and contributed toward speeding up the rate of construction and saving millions of dong.

After the project is placed in official operation, the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant will increase the annual production output of fertilizer by 1.5 times over 1983.

7360

7360: 12/12/1984

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL VIEWS COAL PRODUCTION

BK121134 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jun 84

[NHAN DAN 11 June editorial: "Share the Concern of the Coal Sector"]

[Text] Energy is the most important requirement for the task of developing the national economy. Our country will, in the next few years, have petroleum and see a considerable increase in thermoelectric and hydroelectric sources. However, in both the short and long terms, coal still remains a very important source of energy with which to meet the needs of industrial production and the people's life, as well as an export item of high value.

The coal sector has, in recent years, undergone some changes. The mine workers have upheld the spirit of collective mastery and overcome difficulties facing production and life. Some mines have satisfactorily carried out plans for coal exploitation and rock removal such as the Coc Sau coal mine. However, generally speaking, both coal output and quality have dropped; the quantities of lump coal, washed coal, and coal cinders destined for industry and export have fallen short of the requirements; coal heavily mixed with dirt and rocks and coal of poor quality are lying piled up by the millions of metric tons in the various mining areas.

The past 5 months have been graced with the dry weather most favorable for coal exploitation, but the amount of crude coal realized has only reached a little over 2.5 million metric tons, accounting for 35.4 percent of this year's plan. The amount of washed coal produced was just over 1.9 million metric tons, or 31.6 percent of this year's plan, and the amount of consumable coal produced was just over 2.3 million metric tons, or 36 percent of the plan. Progress made in the removal of dirt and rocks and in drilling preparatory mine shafts was slower than in the same period last year.

There are still many reasons for the decrease in coal production. These reasons are all related to one another. The objective reasons are the shortages of material and technical bases, while the subjective ones are loose organizations and management, poor leadership, the lack of cooperation between the coal sector and other sectors, the lack of sense of responsibility, and the failure to organize a broad mass revolutionary movement to extract, supply, and consume coal.

Although the coal sector is responsible for the management of coal production, it can hardly achieve high productivity if it is short of electricity, materials, vehicular spare parts for vehicles, and transportation facilities; if the road system in mining areas are poorly built; and if the living conditions of miners are very poor.

The coal sectors and other related sectors must concentrate on resolving the urgent problems being raised in the mining areas. The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the Central Emulation Commission, under the leadership of the Council of Ministers, are taking practical action to benefit the mining areas and, together with the mining authorities, to resolve problems and overcome difficulties.

Noteworthy is that socialist cooperation between the coal sector and other sectors, such as the electricity, communications, and transportation, and Quang Ninh Province is marked by emulation pledges to best exploit all the potentials in terms of labor, equipment, and other facilities so as to achieve better results in effectively accelerating the extraction, transportation, supply, distribution, and use of coal. This is a task of revolutionary significance which reflects a sense of responsibility not only to mining areas, but also to the economic development and socialist construction throughout the country.

The emulation movement and its specific pledges are designed to help provide mutual support to overcome difficulties, to overfulfill the 1984 plan goals of production, capital construction, and coal transportation, supply and export, and, at the same time, to make necessary preparations for expanding coal production in 1985 and subsequent years.

The coal sector must quickly rearrange production and establish intramural and extramural connections to better resolve the problems of materials and spare parts for machinery and equipment, to consolidate and expand the system of coal-screening and selection, and to strongly mobilize the socialist patriotic emulation movement among miners. The coal sector must struggle to obtain 6.2 million metric tons of clean coal and 80,000 metric tons of processed coal of good quality.

It must make good preparations to control floods and typhoons, firmly maintain production, supply sufficient coal to the electricity sector, and rationally organize the loading and unloading of coal to quickly and sufficiently provide the right types of coal to various transportation facilities.

Emulating the coal sector workers, the workers and civil servants of the communications and transportation sector must get their facilities ready to cope with the demands of loading and unloading coal at ports and to move sufficient amounts of coal to the various targeted user units. Together with the coal sector, it must correctly maintain the rate of constructing various communications projects, pay attention to the major repair of some railway lines, upgrade the main auto routes, and dredge the areas around piers.

The electricity sector must strive to provide 125 million kilowatt hours of electricity to meet the requirement of coal mining in 1984, ensure the

distribution of correct voltage and cycles to various mines according to their output charts, and provide a stable source of electricity to the various sea and river ports, engineering factories, and mining transportation units.

The Quang Ninh provincial authorities must pay better attention to improving the material and spiritual lives of miners and their dependents, ensure the sufficient and timely distribution of rationed staple commodities, promptly pay salaries and bonuses to workers, and gradually expand the network of service so as to ensure that commodities reach the hands of workers in mines far away from towns and cities.

Our party and state, which are always concerned with coal production, have promulgated many policies and have issued many decisions to vigorously accelerate the tasks of investing in capital construction, increasing the output of equipment, and resolving the problems concerning the production, transportation, distribution, and consumption of coal.

Our party and state have also established several systems to gradually improve miners' living conditions. These are the bases that must be applied to the coal sector as well as other related sectors and localities with coal mines.

The extraction, transportation, and supply of coal would have been much better had other sectors shared the concerns of the coal sector.

CSO: 4209/833

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

RAIL SECTOR BEGINS THROUGH NORTH-SOUTH RUNS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 84 p 1

[Article by Bang Vu: "Rail Sector Organizes Through North-South Freight Train Runs"]

[Text] Aimed at increasing the north-south freight transportation capabilities of the Trung Hat Railroad, the rail sector since the beginning of 1984 has tried to gradually improve the transportation effort.

Previously, freight sent directly south from the north and north from the south was transferred through short-line freight trains such as: Song Than to Dieu Tri, Dieu Tri to Ia Nang, Ia Nang to Thuan Ly, etc. Because this method of transportation delayed the turnaround time of engines and cars and moreover resulted in long delays of the freight at stations along the line, effectiveness was low. After rebalancing available equipment, calculating and adjusting the daily train schedule and coordinating between units, the rail sector eliminated a number of short-line freight trains and established a daily through freight train from north to south with another running through from south to north. First of all, these trains concentrated on the transportation of grain to the north and cement from Bin Son to the south. Rail Transportation Corporations 4 and 5 made many efforts in the repair of engines and cars to assure sufficient means of transportation for daily operations, fully utilized spare parts, established roving repair teams and well-organized freight handling. The General Railway Department established teams to maintain close contact with key points to supervise and to promptly resolve difficulties. The stations at Song Than (Ho Chi Minh City), Bin Son and Giap Bat made efforts to overcome many difficulties in freight handling, swiftly releasing the equipment, organizing good train operation and assuring absolute safety. Rail units in the north coordinated closely to create many favorable conditions for the north-south freight trains. Public security and army forces firmly coordinated with local areas and stations along the line to well-protect freight on the trains.

After 2 months of implementing the new transportation formula, the rail sector has maintained and made a procedure the daily two through north-south freight train schedule, transporting more than 15,000 tons of rice from the south to the north and nearly 15,000 tons of cement to the south. Moreover, due to rational calculations and full use of draft power, the sector has transported an additional nearly 2,000 tons of gypsum, 500 tons of food and nearly 1,000 tons of fish sauce from Thuan Hai to Hanoi, an increase by many times over the previous north-south transportation volume. The rail sector is presently gaining experience with the purpose of perfecting and making a procedure the operations of the trains above, assuring speed and safety.

LABOR

HAI HUNG YOUTHS SENT TO MAO KHE COAL MINE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Article: "More Than 1,000 Hai Hung Youths Arrive in Mao Khe To Mine Coal"]

[Excerpt] On 15 April, the Hai Hung Provincial People's Committee and Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union held a ceremony to bid farewell to 1,040 youths who were leaving to work at the Mao Khe Communist Youth Coal Mine in Quang Ninh Province. The director of the Mao Khe Coal Mine travelled all the way to Hai Duong City to greet these young laborers.

These were the first laborers to be recruited through the coordinated efforts of the Youth Union and labor agencies and the first to leave to build the coal sector since the Council of Ministers decided to give eight coal mines in Quang Ninh the name Communist Youth Coal Mines.

These 1,040 youths between the ages of 18 and 25 were selected from among 10,000 applications submitted by youths within Hai Hung who are ready to produce much coal for the fatherland. Some 70 percent of these youths are Youth Union members, nearly 200 of them have fulfilled their military obligation and all of them have a basic general school and middle school education.

At the athletic field in Mao Khe, all 6,200 cadres and workers and some 2,000 children of mine workers welcomed these youths to Mao Khe. To prepare for the more than 1,000 new laborers, the mine constructed a housing area complete with all the necessary facilities. Prior to leaving Hai Hung, each laborer was provided with a number of personal items, such as blankets, mosquito netting, protective clothing, etc. After studying their trade for 9 months, they will become mine workers of the Mao Khe Communist Youth Coal Mine.

7809

CS0: 4209/299

LABOR

THAI BINH YOUTHS VOLUNTEER FOR QUANG NINH COAL MINES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 84 p 3

[VNA News Release: "1,300 Thai Binh Youths Leave for Work in Quang Ninh Coal Area"]

[Text] Thai Binh Province recently held a farewell ceremony for 1,300 young workers leaving to work in the Quang Ninh coal area. The laborers leaving in this first phase were youths carefully chosen for their health, cultural level and political qualities.

All levels of the youth union organization in the province motivated and propagandized the youths to clearly recognize their responsibilities for building the coal mines. In only a short time, volunteer applications exceeded requirements. An average of one out of four youths volunteered. A number of primary level youth union units held forums on the mission and right of individuals to work in the coal mines while simultaneously explaining the difficulties and privations for the youths to establish peace of mind and a close attachment with the mines.

Leaders from the Quang Ninh Coal Corporation and the Mao Khe and Vang Danh coal mines visited a number of local areas with youths leaving during this phase to join the youth union and labor service in inspecting preparations for placing the youths on the road precisely in accordance with the plan and the schedule.

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